CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

DECEMBER 13 1958



among the finest pharmaceuticals produced and prescribed in Britain today

mild sedative and analgesic

cream specific for Napkin Rash

high-tolerance oral iron

topical amino acid antibiotic

balanced analgesic and antipyretic

SEDUMAX An innocuous sedative and analgesic combination, indicated for the relief of insomnia due to neuralgic pain, pre-menstrual tension and other symptoms of psychosomatic disturbances. Vitamin B1 has been included in the formula for its beneficial effect in cases of nervous exhaustion

DRAPOLENE For the speedy, soothing relief of napkin rash. This gentle cream was evolved specifically for the treatment and prevention of urinary dermatitis in infants and incontinent patients. 2-oz. tubes and 1-lb dispensing

and mental depression. Packs: 50 and 300 tablets.

FERROMYN For the treatment of iron deficiency anaemias, particularly during pregnancy. Ferromyn contains ferrous succinate, an organic iron salt which can be absorbed into the system with minimal toxic effects. Dosage: 1 teaspoonful tablet t.d.s. or as prescribed. Packs: 4-oz., 20-oz., 40-oz., 80-oz. Bottles: 100 tablets, 1,000 tablets.

CICATRIN An amino acid antibiotic cream or powder with the dual effect of controlling local infection and stimulating the growth of new tissue. Indicated for the treatment of superficial wounds, burns, varicose ulcers, rectal surgery and pyogenic skin conditions. Packs: 15 gramme collapsible tube, 15 gramme sprinkler.

HYPON Ideally balanced analgesic tablets which contain Codeine, phenacetin and acetylsalicylic acid plus caffeine and phenolphthalein to offset the side effects of depression and constipation. Packs: 10, 50, 125. Tax-free dispensing packs 300, 600 tablets.

POLYBACTRIN The first-ever antibiotic powder spray. A combination of antibiotics which do not induce resistant strains are dispersed in ultra-fine powder form to secure bacterial inhibition over a wide area and ensure immediate contact with any wound pathogens. Indicated in all branches of surgery and for use on any broken tissue surface as a prophylactic or treatment.

VASCUTONEX Efficacious in the treatment of muscular rheumatism and all soft tissue pains. Containing diethylamine salicylate and glycol salicylate, which ensure effective skin penetration and absorption into lipid tissue so that effective salicylate levels are obtained locally to the affected area. The cream is non-staining, odourless, and contains no counter-irritants. Pack: 30 gramme tube.

unique antibiotic powder spray

topical salicylate cream therapy



MIC LIMITED, Crewe, Cheshire. Telephone: CREWE 3251-7

ALKALOIDS

and allied products

Specification sheets for each of the products listed are available on request.

ARECOLINE HYDROBROMIDE ATROPINE METHONITRATE ATROPINE SULPHATE CAFFEINE CITRATE **CANTHARIDIN** CODEINE PHOSPHATE COLCHICINE SALICYLATE **ESERINE SALICYLATE ESERINE SULPHATE** HOMATROPINE ALKALOID HOMATROPINE HYDROBROMIDE HOMATROPINE HYDROCHLORIDE HOMATROPINE METHYLBROMIDE HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE HYOSCINE METHYLBROMIDE HYOSCYAMINE ALKALOID HYOSCYAMINE HYDROBROMIDE HYOSCYAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE MORPHINE SULPHATE **PICROTOXIN** PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLORIDE PILOCARPINE NITRATE SALICIN SANTONIN STRYCHNINE ALKALOID STRYCHNINE HYDROCHLORIDE STRYCHNINE SULPHATE



fair

0



Fanfare for Christmas...

The high, silver note of trumpets
beralding a great occasion . . . such would be
the perfect Christmas greeting.
More simply, but with no less warmth,
we wish you a Merry Christmas,
and a happy and prosperous New Year.

BOURJOIS



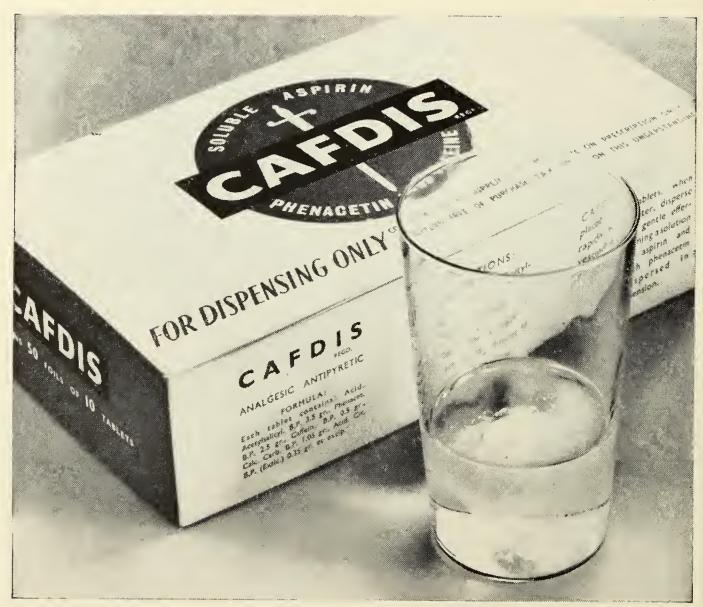


**



NEW: CAFDIS

REGD.



Soluble aspirin—phenacetin—caffeine

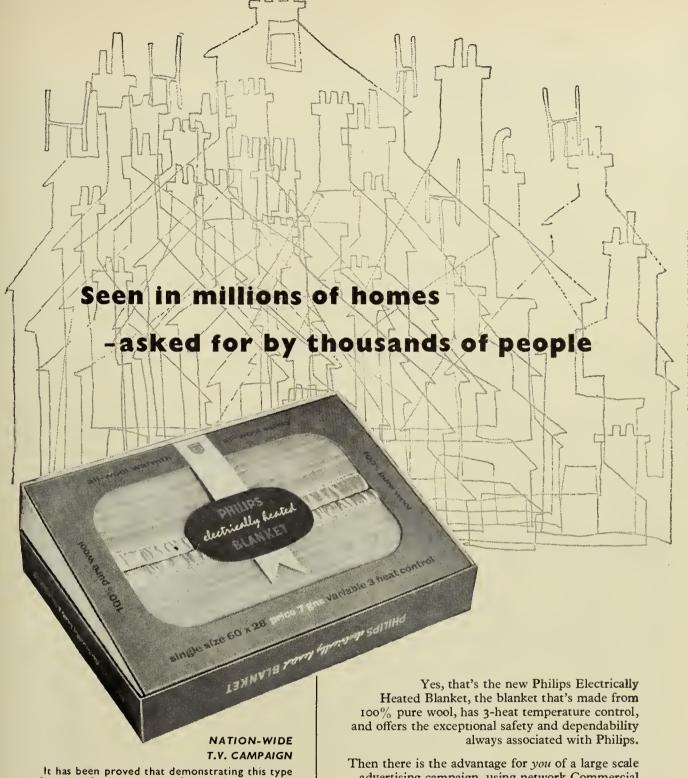
The aspirin in Cafdis is solubilised in the same way as in Codis and Solprin. In water, the phenacetin is in fine suspension while the aspirin and caffeine go into solution. This means that there is far less risk of gastric irritation with Cafdis than with other APCs.

Also, because it is substantially soluble, Cafdis is easily and pleasantly taken. It is absorbed quickly, and rapidly becomes effective.

Each tablet contains: Acid. Acctylsalicyl. B.P. 3.5 gr., Phenacet. B.P. 2.5 gr., Caffein. B.P. 0.5 gr., Calc. Carb. B.P. 1.05 gr., Acid. Cit. B.P. (Exsic.) 0.35 gr., et excip.

Have adequate stocks of Cafdis in hand. Doctors will be quick to recognise its unique advantages. Cafdis is not advertised to the public. N.H.S. basic price—500 tablets in foils of 10 tablets each—16/- per box.

RECKITT & SONS LTD., HULL



It has been proved that demonstrating this type of product is the best way of selling it — so that's just what we've done. On all Commercial T.V. Networks — London, the Midlands, the North, Wales & West, Southern and Scotland — the Philips Electrically Heated Blanket is playing a star part, before a big audience — now! The result? Sales and plenty of them! Be sure to get your share.

Then there is the advantage for you of a large scale advertising campaign, using network Commercial T.V., Display Material and Press Advertising. At 7 gns. (including P.T.) for the single size and 11 gns. (including P.T.) for the double, the Philips Electrically Heated Blanket is a best-seller — with a specially designed pack for immediate store display.

PHILIPS electrically heated Blankets

ALL-WOOL WARMTH-ALL-WOOL SAFETY





B.S. 2612 Lic. No. 2659 These blankets conform to all the requirements of the British Standards Institution.



PHILIPS ELECTRICAL LTD.

Century House · Shaftesbury Avenue · London · W.C.2

(PB3091)

FOR YOUR

CRUDE IODINE

REQUIREMENTS

Phone:

MONARCH 7744

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

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NITRATE CORPORATION OF CHILE LTD.

Chile House, Ropemaker Street London, E.C.2

Sole distributors of Chilean Crude Iodine outside North and South America

BREKNA' IODISED SALTS

(for the Relief of Rheumatism, etc.)

Retail price 2/6 a Jar. Wholesale price 24/- doz. (discount to wholesalers 15%)

* PRE-NATIONAL ADVERTISING OFFER:

Minimum Order 36 Jars charged as 30 Jars—
Carriage Paid (Value 15/- Extra Profit)

Main Distributors:

Messrs. I. ROWLAND JAMES LTD.

Wholesale Chemists. SWANSEA and CARDIFF Proprietors: H. P. JENKINS PENYGROES, LLANELLY, CARMS



NEW

NOVALKAL

TABLETS

Now being detailed to medical practitioners for the treatment of PEPTIC ULCER and allied conditions

Available in containers of 100 tablets

Price:

Trade P. To

P. Tax **2/9**

Retail inc. P.T.

9/-

15/4

THE ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO. LTD.

11-12 GUILFORD STREET · LONDON · W.C.1

Broprin

NO GASTRIC UPSET RAPID ACTION PALATABLE

A PERFECT SOLUBLE ASPRIN

Special Winter prices for BROPRIN Tablets

20's (1/6d) — 9/2d per dozen 50's (2/10d) — 17/6d per dozen 100's (4/9d) — 25/- per dozen Dispensary packs of 1000's 15/6 Tax Free

HANDSOME DISPLAY OUTERS

ASHFIELD BRADFORD, 7 and GLASGOW W.I





ITV and in the National Press are now appearing. THE RESULTS DEPEND ON YOU! Display Victory-V Lozenges on your counter. Use the FREE POINT-OF-SALE AIDS.

VICTORY-V
- ORDER TODAY

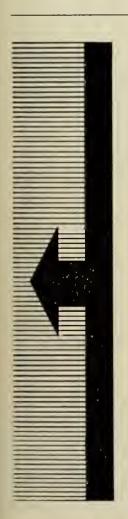
from your usual supplier

LANCS

VICTORY FACTORIES . NELSON

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NUCTA **CREAM SHAMPOO**

(WITH LANGLIN)

NUCTA EGG AND LEMON SHAMPOO

NOW IN THE POPULAR PLASTIC TUB TO SELL AT

Sufficient for two or three shampoos

TRADE PRICE 6/8 DOZEN FROM YOUR WHOLESALER OR DIRECT FROM

DUNLOP LTD. STEWART, GOODALL & 121A PRINCES STREET · EDINBURGH Discriminating Buyers











For Tubes and Plastics

WHY NOT CALL PENDLETON 4444
FOR EXPERT ADVICE?

ELERA DENTAL CARAMAN

UNIVERSAL METAL PRODUCTS LTD.

SALFORD 6 LANCS. Telephone: PENDLETON 4444 LONDON OFFICE: ARGYLE HOUSE, 29/31.EUSTON ROAD, N.W.I. TEL. TERMINUS 2073



NEW **PAEDIATRIC ANTIPYRETIC ANALGESIC**



Presentation: Bottles of 4 fl. oz. and 40 fl. oz. (Dispensing Pack).

Basic N.H.S. Price:

4-oz. pack, 4/2; 40-oz. pack, 30/7 (exempt from Purchase Tax)

Literature on request



For the prompt reduction of Fever and relief of pain in children

'ENERIL,' a new paediatric elixir, is a stable preparation suitable for the reduction of fever and pain in children. 'ENERIL' provides accurate effective dosage, in pleasantly-flavoured form readily acceptable by children. It does not produce gastric irritation. Indicated in all conditions where antipyresis and analgesia are required. There are no contraindications to 'ENERIL.'

Each teaspoonful (4ml.) contains:

120 mg. Paracetamol (N-acetyl-p-aminophenol).

Dosage: Infants under 12 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful (2 ml.) Children 1-4 yrs. ½ to 1 teaspoonful (2-4 ml.) ,, 4-8 yrs. ½ to 2 teaspoonfuls (4-8 ml.) ,, 8-12 yrs. 2 teaspoonfuls (8 ml.)

To be given every 4-6 hours or as directed by the physician. Ref. Jul. Amer. med. Assn. 1956, 160, 1219

Aspro-Nicholas Ltd. (Ethical Pharmaceutical Division)

Slough, Bucks, England



There's a Dreamland on T.V. for you...



OVER 5,000,000 people

will see Williams

ELECTRIC BLANKET PROMOTION

on 1 -42 times

This season's "DREAMLAND" Sales will be a record! Your share of this greatly increased business is up to you! Take advantage NOW of "Dreamland" T.V. Promotion — which is backed by large "RADIO-TIMES" spaces, Provincial Press campaigns and full-colour point-of-sale promotion material.

BIGGER SALES

AND

EXTRA DISCOUNTS

ELECTRIC NOW



The Largest FULL size

2 YEAR GUARANTEED

Quality Blanket at its price...

Single, Size 60" x 30"

£4.0.0 plus P.T. 16/8d.

Double, Size

 $D'' \times 48''$

£6.0.0 plus P.T. £1.5.0

This is important! DO IT NOW = = =

To: EASIPOWER Ltd., 27 Albemarle Street, London, W.I.

Cut out and post this coupon! It brings you by return full details of new, generous discounts on Easipower Products. Either fill in particulars or attach your business letter heading.

NAME

ADDRESS

CLASS OF



Please show this advertisement to your assistants

Selling is an art, make-up is an art. Selling the right make-up to the right customer needs the technique of an artist and a knowledge of what's going on in the world of cosmetics. And what's going on is that Goya, biggest maker of perfume in the world, is becoming one of the biggest makers of cosmetics too!

And you're selling more Goya lipsticks because they're the best ones made today!

You can sell them on colour Because there's every fashion shade in the Goya range of crystal-clear colours. The stain is so closely matched to the solid colour that the colour stays true all day. Tell your customers this.

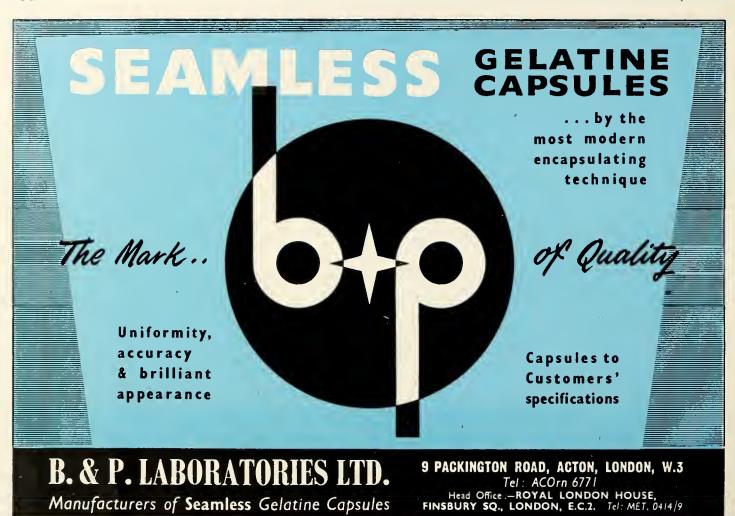
You can sell them on texture Because these creamy lipsticks set quickly—need no blotting. Specially thin oils make this possible. Tell your customers about it.

because your customers know them through heavy Goya advertising. Displays of Goya cosmetics make this advertising work for you in your shop.

You can sell them on the cases too—

Island Red, the newest and loveliest Goya Kiss lipstick colour will shortly be launched in eye-catching, full-colour, full-page advertisements in every important woman's magazine in the country.

First it was perfume—
now it's cosmetics as well—
there's the magic of success
about the name
G



Samples and literature on request



"Skylon"

THE ORIGINAL POLYTHENE FEEDING BOTTLES

Hygienic, tasteless, odourless, unaffected by foodstuffs. Standard valves and teats fit narrow neck and boat-shape bottles. Sterilizing instructions with each bottle.

Obtainable from your usual Wholesaler



IST DUKES ROAD, LONDON, W.3

By far the best value for this type of product



Boat-shaped Feeding Bottle 2/8



Dual Purpose Feeding Bottle with No-germ Cap 4'4

JACW/CD/4



"Please provide oxygen therapy set with Polymasks - MS 500 48 cu. ft. oxygen"

You might receive this prescription now that the new lightweight Single Unit Set for domiciliary oxygen therapy has been approved for use against E.C.10 orders. Developed by British Oxygen this equipment is robust, easy to operate, and is supplied with two disposable Polymask inhalers. This domiciliary oxygen therapy equipment is now an essential item in a chemist's stock.

For demonstration and full details of how to purchase or hire this equipment, please write to



BRITISH OXYGEN

British Oxygen Gases Limited Medical Div., Great West Road, Brentford, Middx.

Lloyd's Adrenaline Cream

sales policy announcement

In connection with the recent ruling given by the Restrictive Practices Court on the agreement with the Chemists' Federation, Howard Lloyd & Co. announce that the sales policy for Lloyd's Adrenaline Cream is unchanged.

As in the past, Lloyd's Adrenaline Cream will continue to be distributed and sold *only* through retail Chemists and Pharmacists.

This forthright and realistic sales policy will continue to be supported throughout the coming months by sincere, convincing, large-size editorial advertisements which are already appearing in such mass circulation newspapers as:—

News of the World Empire News Daily Herald
The People Sunday Graphic News Chronicle
Sunday Pictorial Daily Mirror Daily Sketch

and a long list of leading general and women's magazines

Every day thousands upon thousands of grateful rheumatism sufferers are learning about and benefiting from Lloyd's Adrenaline Cream.

Make sure of your share of this increasing business by keeping adequate stocks on hand. Order from your usual wholesaler.



in the new PHILIPS
Swap-it flash set?

The Ever Ready
1289 battery
and it's going on
and on and on





for life!



Sunshine and Warmth ... for people of all ages

So many people would feel all the better for the stimulating warmth and sunshine provided by Philips Health Lamps. For instance, when used on medical advice, these lamps are often remarkably successful in treating rheumatic complaints and debilitated conditions.

Philips Ultra-violet SUNLAMP

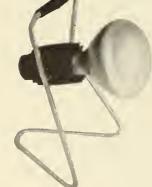
Philips Sunlamp gives the blessing of "Mountain sun-shine". Doctors know the value of the right type of sunlight and do not hesitate to recommend the Philips Ultra-violet Sunlamp Price: £5.17.6d. (Including goggles.)

PHILIPS

Philips Infra-red INFRAPHIL

Philips Infraphil was installed in the medical centres at the last two Olympic Games. It is most valuable in alleviating the pain of arthritis, rheumatism and muscle-strain. Infraphil Infrared lamp costs only £3.3s.0d. (as illustrated). De-luxe model "A" Price: £4.4s.0d.

A doctor's certificate must be presented when either of these lamps is purchased by the public.



PHILIPS ELECTRICAL LTD

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION

Century House - Shoftesbury Avenue - London - W.C.2





When Quality Counts . . .

. . . Fine Chemicals from

SIEGFRIFI

SIEGFRIED LTD. ZOFINGEN SWITZERLAND

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS OF HIGHEST STANDARD

Analgesics

Anæsthetics

Disinfectants

Hypnotics

Sympathomimetics

Complete list available from sole U.K. agents

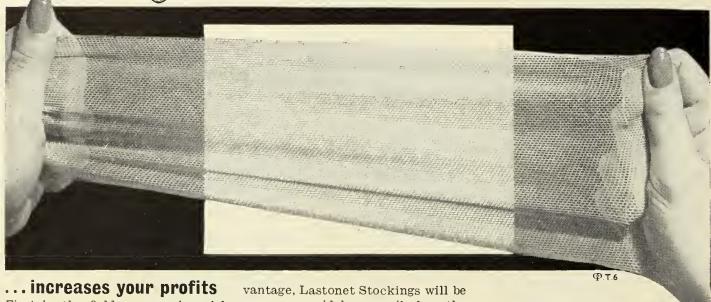
HUFFER & SMITH LTD., NEW ERA WORKS, PURLEY WAY,

Tel: Thornton Heath 4266-7

CROYDON, SURREY Cables: Santoninic, Croydon

All Siegfried products meet Pharmacopæia-specifications. A large variety of modern manufacturing facilities is at the disposal of our customers for special (exclusive) production.

light-resistant stocking New!



First in the field once again, with improvements in surgical stockings, Lastonet now introduce light-resistant rubber into their elastic net. Because this largely prevents the deterioration caused to rubber by exposure to light, it enhances the efficiency and lengthens the life of Lastonet Elastic New Stockings. With this added ad-

even more widely prescribed on the NHS, so your profits must increase.

No stock problems with Lastonet Stockings! No risk. Every stocking is individually made to the patient's measure. Quick delivery and an excellent profit margin are assured. Send today for measurement forms LASTONET PRODUCTS LTD. and Display Material.

ELASTIC NET STOCKINGS Nylon or cotton

CARN BREA. REDRUTH, CORNWALL

RHEUMATIC RELIEF

A vast number of people suffer pains due to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chest Colds and so on. Most of them seek relief, and for this we offer a tried and trusted product—THERMOID CREAM. This contains Wintergreen, Menthol and Capsicum in a NON-GREASY base. The properties of these are well known to be WARMING, PENETRATING and PAIN RELIEVING—just what the sufferer seeks. Display THERMOID regularly; it will sell and bring repeat business.

Bonus and display material available.



A PRODUCT OF Cuxson, Gerrarde Co. Ltd. OLDBURY, BIRMINGHAM

DISPRIN

REGD

in the minds of the public to-day

Advertisements on TV reach

18,000,000 people

and press advertising

26,000,000

1959 will see the most striking Disprin advertising campaign yet. Starting next month, and continuing throughout the year, a series of dramatic Disprin advertisements will appear regularly in the mass-circulation national daily and Sunday newspapers, and in the influential women's press.

TV too

The compelling medium of television will also be

used to impress the advantages of Disprin upon the public's mind. Commencing January, a series of powerful 30-second spots will emphasise the value of Disprin.

Display Disprin

The public will come to *YOU* for its Disprin. So prepare *now* by getting in ample stocks of Disprin—and take advantage of the large-scale advertising by displaying Disprin *on your counter*.

Take advantage of large-scale DISPRIN advertising—see that you have full stocks of DISPRIN

RETAIL PRICES

(incl. P.T.)

100-tablet bottle 5/6 50-tablet bottle 3/3 26-tablet bottle 1/11½ 8-tablet foil 9d.

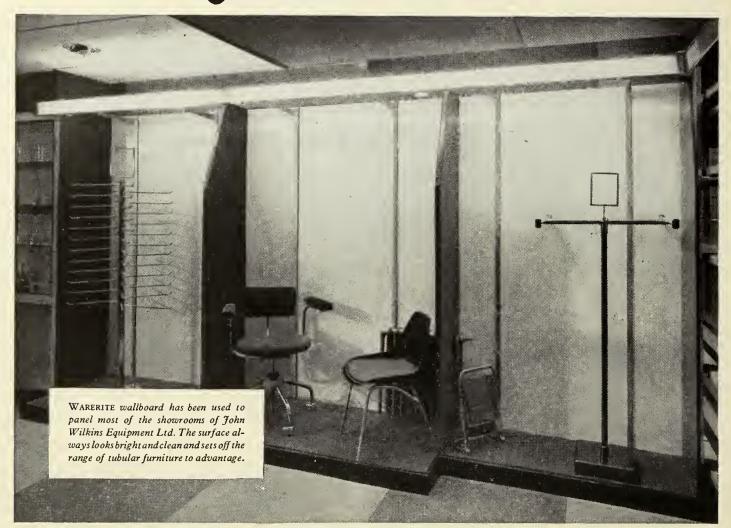
TRADE PRICES

(excl. *P.T.*)

100-tablet bottle 38/10 doz. 50-tablet bottle 23/- doz. 26-tablet bottle 13/10 doz. 8-tablet foil 5/2 doz.

RECKITT & SONS LTD., PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT., HULL

Just the job! for stores and shops



WARERITE Wallboard

Good-looking premises always help to attract more customers—and that means *more business*. Panelling with WARERITE wallboard is the ideal, inexpensive way to brighten up walls, counter fronts, partitions, flush doors, ceilings and all vertical surfaces. WARERITE wallboard is moisture-resisting, durable and easily cleaned, and there are sixteen different patterns and colours to choose from

Write for literature, samples and the name of your nearest WARERITE distributor.

WARERITE wallboard

IS IDEAL FOR VERTICAL SURFACES AND CEILINGS

• Wipes clean instantly • Easily and quickly installed • No maintenance required Resistant to steam and moisture • Outlasts conventional finishes • Standard boards 8 ft. x 4 ft. • 16 attractive, colourful patterns



with the lovelier patterns!



A product of BAKELITE LIMITED . 12-18 GROSVENOR GARDENS . LONDON SWI . Telephone SLOane 0898

TGA WWIS

ACME 'RIPPLE' DE-LUXE NEW 4 CUP SIZE



New and Exclusive NYLON Stopper Tight sealing, non-odorous, non-tainting-

Tight sealing, non-odorous, non-tainting—easily sterilised



NON-DRIP POURER

In white plastic finish



DISTINCTIVE 'RIPPLE' FINISH

Choice of 4 colours Red, Green, Cream, Blue

This new 4 cup size holds $22\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ozs.—4 large cups.

Other sizes with 'RIPPLE' finish:-

8 A or **5/11**

16_{Ho2}

30½ Hoz

36 Hoz

Retail prices including Purchase Tax.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS LINE

"TARTAN" DE-LUXE

in RED OR GREEN 8 fl. oz. 16 fl. oz. 36 fl. oz. 6/6 7/3 11/6

Generous Trade Discounts

ACME

VACUUM FLASK CO. LTD.

SALES EXECUTIVE OFFICE

BICESTER ROAD, AYLESBURY, BUCKS.

Tel. Aylesbury 2511

incl. P.T ACME RIPPLE (SE) DE-LUXE NEW 4 CI ACUUM FLASK

NOW ONE OF THE WORLD WIDE ANTIFERENCE GROUP OF COMPANIES



Jiuromil and Ralgex

GOP
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO
FIBROSITIS
SCIATICA
GOUT
etc.

and PROFIT by

NATION-WIDE

The ONLY solid embrocation in handy stick form for:

BACKACHE
NEURALGIA
STIFF NECK
LUMBAGO
STRAINED
MUSCLES
RHEUMATIC
PAINS

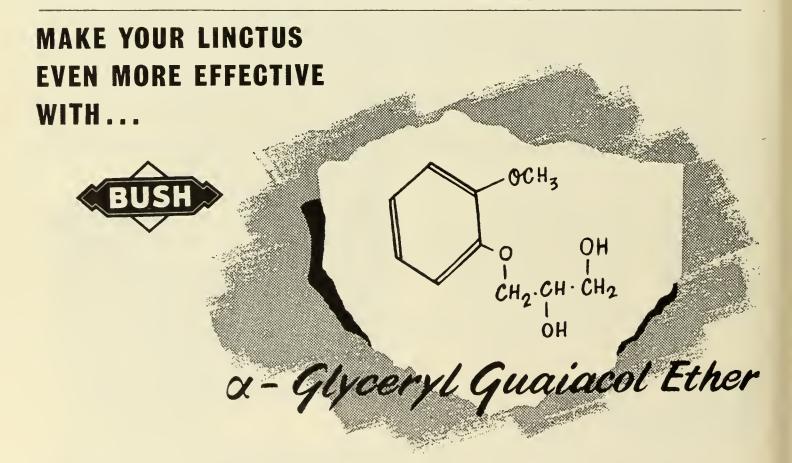
'Diuromil' and 'Ralgex', the internal and external remedies for Rheumatism go hand in hand with profit.

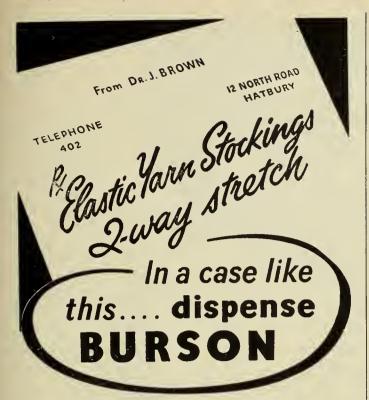
ADVERTISING

Steadily advertised, without 'stunts' or peak efforts, consistent 'Diuromil' and 'Ralgex' advertising is seen by a 100 million press readership yearly. Give 'Diuromil' and 'Ralgex' the display they deserve. The big profit is worth it.

Pharmax Ltd., Western House, Gravel Hill, Bexleyheath, Kent

The INTERNAL reliable treatment and relief from:
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO
GOUT
SCIATICA
FIBROSITIS
PAINFUL
MUSCLES





Burson Stockings, made exclusively on special knitting looms, are the product of many years' intensive research into the making of surgical stockings.

Always dispense and recommend Burson 2-Way Stretch Hosiery and ensure your customers' complete satisfaction. The quality—finish—colour and durability of Burson Hose make them the first choice of those who appreciate the best. Burson Stockings are fully fashioned and virtually indiscernible in use.

Burson Stockings are advertised in the Medical Journals and in a strong list of National Weekly Newspapers and Women's Magazines.

DISPENSE BURSON whenever 2-way stretch elastic or Lastex hosiery is prescribed

AVAILABLE FREE ON REQUEST WITH BURSON STOCKINGS:-

- Instruction Chart with details for measuring, fitting and exact adjustment to fit and tension.
- Individual Measurement and Order Forms.
- Instructions for mending and washing.
- Illustrated leaflets for your customers.

TWO-WAY STRETCH HOSIERY IS MADE FROM LASTEX YARN

Sole Distributors: - FASSETT & JOHNSON LTD., 86, CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.I Also at 6 CROW STREET, DUBLIN



CHEMIST RUGGIST

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

December 13, 1958

No. 4112

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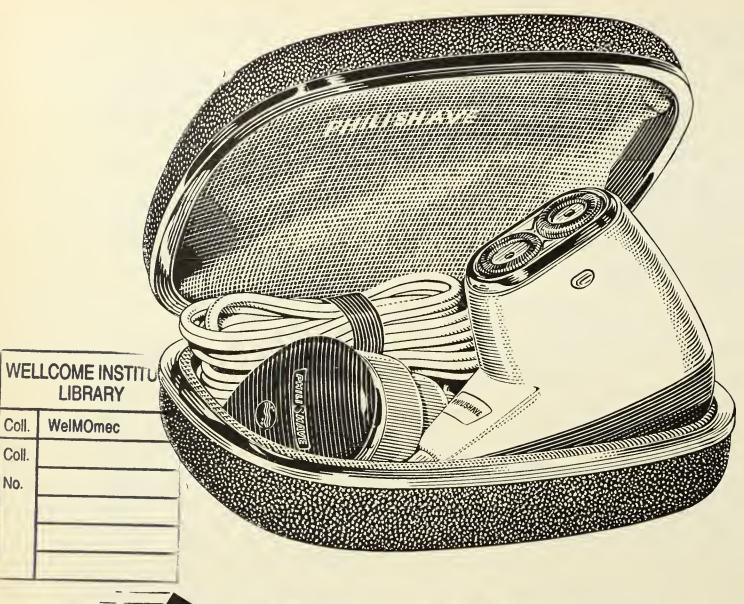
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Volume 170

DECEMBER 13, 1958

No. 4112

C.F. Liquidated

PROPERTIES PLACED UNDER TRUSTEES

A SPECIALLY summoned meeting of the Chemists Federation held in London on December 4 passed resolutions dissolving the Federation as from December 31 and authorising the appointment of trustees to administer the properties of the Federation for five years.

The trustees are Messrs. R. C. Feather (Meggeson & Co., Ltd.), K. G. Patteson (British Alkaloids, Ltd.), L. D. Smith (Sangers, Ltd.), and S. J. Stearn, M.P.S., Ipswich, and the money is to be used at the discretion of the trustees to support any other organisation that may be formed for the benefit of the trading interests of past members of the Federation. Should no such organisation be formed, the funds are to be given to pharmaceutical charities.

There was one dissentient from the

There was one dissentient from the vote to dissolve the Federation. The second resolution was carried *nem. con.*Previously Mr. F. E. Mellor, as chairman of the Federation, had put in

Previously Mr. F. E. Mellor, as chairman of the Federation, had put in review the succession of events from the time in 1952 when a committee had been set up to consider the position of the Federation under the Monopoly and Restrictive Practices Inquiry and Control Act, 1948, until the fatal date (November 3) on which Mr. Justice Devlin delivered his Restrictive Practices Court judgment.

When the meeting was opened for members' questions and comments, Mr. T. C. Neville Booth made the suggestion that it might be possible, when manufacturers were acting individually, to find some means of giving guidance to retailers. Mr. T. Marns was told that packs and labels bearing the C.F. symbol could be used up without risk of action by the registrar. Mr. R. C. Feather said that the future was largely in the hands of retailers, who alone could prove that it was in the interest of a manufacturer to distribute his products through pharmacists. Mr. D. M. Neil, Totteridge, thought something might be done to maintain the principle of C.F. standards.

British Economy

O.E.E.C. SUGGESTS PURCHASE-TAX CUTS

A SURVEY of economic conditions in the United Kingdom made by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and covering the eighteenmonth period ended mid-1958 finds, among other things, that "there would appear to be scope—as there is certainly a long-term need — for further reductions of purchase tax, especially in the highest ranges." The moder-

ate downturn in British economic activity is likely to continue in the near future, but there are no immediate reasons to expect a sharp decline. Prices, however, have been far more stable than for a number of years, and should continue so for the next few months. That stability has to an important extent been due to falling import prices—though the labour cost per unit of output has risen much less than in 1957, when it increased by 5 per cent. The task of U.K. economic policy, the O.E.E.C. experts comment, is to bring about a renewed expansion of output without undermining price stability or the external balance. The survey is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.

Production Census, 1959

ADVANCE NOTICE OF ARRANGEMENTS

THE Census of Production for 1959, to be taken in 1960, will be the first of a series of simple annual censuses for the years between the detailed census for 1958 and the next detailed census. The questions asked are to be

fewer than in any previous census, covering the following three items only: (1) Total value of goods sold and work done; (2) stocks; and (3) capital expenditure. In the capital expenditure section, questions are to be asked, for the first time since 1948, about the cost of land and existing buildings acquired, and the proceeds of land and buildings disposed of, in the year, as well as about new building work. Particulars of employment, wages and salaries, materials and fuel purchased, work given out, and payments for transport needs are not being asked for on this occasion.

New Customs Tariff

IN OPERATION JANUARY 1, 1959

THE new Customs and Excise Tariff, based on the internationally agreed classification known as the Brussels Nomenclature, is being published on December 15 and comes into operation on January 1, 1959. Of the twenty-two member countries of the Customs Co-operation Council at Brussels, the United Kingdom will be the fourth to adopt the nomenclature; France, Germany and Austria already having introduced tariffs based on that classification. Other member countries of the Council are shortly following suit and in addition a number of other countries throughout the world have changed or contemplate changing to Brussels pattern tariffs. As the process of standardisation of tariffs proceeds international trade should be increasingly facilitated. The new tariff is in a



ADDRESSING ULSTER CHEMISTS: Mr. A. Templeton, J.P., giving his presidential address to members at the annual meeting of the Ulster Chemists' Association, held at Belfast recently. Also in the photograph are Messrs, W. J. Rankin (treasurer), J. A. Brown (then vice-chairman and now chairman), and Miss A. E. Strachan (secretary). (See also pp. 624 and 641.)

blue binding and so is easily distinguishable from the advance yellow-bound edition which was published earlier in the year in order that importers and others might familiarise themselves with the new method of classification. The new version which incorporates a considerable number of amendments and additions is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 12s. 6d.

Ciba Fellowships

GRADUATES INVITED TO APPLY

A CIBA Fellowship Trust has been founded by Ciba Clayton, Ltd., Ciba Laboratories, Ltd., Ciba (A.R.L.), Ltd., and the Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd., for the purpose of improving and increasing the interchange of ideas between scientists in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, The trustees of the new body are Sir Arthur Vere Harvey, C.B.E., M.P., Lord Hives, C.H., Professor Sir Alexander R. Todd, F.R.S. The Fellowships are being awarded by an advisory panel, the members of which are Sir Arthur Vere Harvey (chairman), Professor A. J. Birch, F.R.S., Manchester University, Professor W. Bradley, Leeds University, Dr. A. Brunner, Ciba, Ltd., Basle. Dr. E. Brunner, The Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd., Manchester, Professor D. H. Everett, Bristol University, Professor D. M. Newitt, F.R.S., London University, Dr. R. F. Webb, Ciba (A.R.L.), Ltd., Duxford. Cambridge. Several Fellowships are being awarded for tenure during the academic year 1959-60 at Continental universities or institutions for research in chemistry, physics or some other allied scientific subject. They are being awarded to graduates of universities situated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or in the Republic of Ireland, or to members of those universities graduating in 1959. It is anticipated that some Fellowships will be awarded to recent graduates and other Fellowships to candidates who have already taken their Ph.D. degree, or who have already spent some time in industry. The total value of each Fellowship will be determined by the advisory panel. The amount awarded will be sufficient to cover the Fellow's full living and other expenses (including all fees and cost of travel) during the tenure of his Fellowship, which will be for one year, renewable for a further one or two years. Applications should be made in duplicate on application forms obtainable from the secretary to the Ciba Fellowship Trust, Ciba (A.R.L.), Ltd., Duxford, Cambridge, before January 31, 1959.

Aromatic Association

MAKERS DISCUSS METRIC SYSTEM

AT the annual meeting of the British Aromatic Compound Manufacturers' Association on November 26, a discussion was initiated about the desirability or otherwise of adopting the metric system and decimal coinage system in the United Kingdom. The attention of members was drawn to a questionnaire on the subject issued jointly by the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Association of

British Chambers of Commerce and it was agreed that copies should be issued to all members. The chairman (Mr. S. R. Mansfield), reviewing the Association's activities over the past year, said that the executive committee had been watching developments in connection with the European Free Trade Area paying a good deal of attention to the problem of the "definition of origin" of goods which should qualify for F.T.A. tariff treatment. A joint committee representing the Association and other allied organisations was working in conjunction with the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers on the problem. Some con-cern was felt by members when diphenyl oxide became chargeable with Key Industry Duty in March. The Association was able to establish, however. that the United Kingdom product was not of a suitable quality for use in aromatic compounds and the perfumery quality was later placed on the exempt list. On the export side the Association had put forward suggestions in relation to the inclusion of export quotas covering British aromatic compounds in various trade agreements and in other ways to keep the claims of the industry before the Government, Mr. S. R. Mansfield (Polak & Schwarz (England), Ltd.) and Mr. J. A. Clark (Schimmel Boehm, were unanimously re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Association for the year. The executive committee was also reelected.

Export/Import Lists

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1959

A REVISED edition of the Export List, No. 33 (Sale), for articles of merchandise produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or the *Channel Islands and exported therefrom, is being published for use as from January 1. 1959, by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. 6d. The headings in certain divisions of the list have been revised. For the first time the list includes statistical code numbers which are to be shown on shipping bills and specifications instead of the full export-list headings. Exported goods must, however, be described in such a manner as to show their precise nature and in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified with the relevant heading in the list. The list also includes notes on reexports of imported merchandise, giving information about the forms to be used and the particulars to be given. No Import List is being published for use in 1959. All information about statistical requirements on import entries, the forms to be used, etc., is contained in the 1959 Tariff. A new publication entitled Statistical Classification for Imported Goods and for Re-exported Goods. 1959, is being issued (price 6s. 6d.). That Classification sets out the descriptions (and the related code numbers) under which goods imported into, or re-exported from, the United Kingdom and *Channel Islands are classified for the purposes of the published external trade statistics.

*From January 1, 1959, the published trade statistics will for the first time relate to the external trade of the United King-

dom and the Channel Islands. Trade between those two areas will be regarded as internal trade and excluded from the published figures.

Chemicals by Rail

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AMENDED

REVISED regulations governing the carriage of dangerous goods by rail come into force on January 1, 1959. They are contained in the second edition of the International Convention concerning the Carriage of Goods by Rail: Annex 1: 1958 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 10s.). The changes in the regulations have been made necessary by recent rapid advances in technology affecting particularly the transport of gases and inflammable liquids in tank wagons. There are also new rules about the handling of peroxides. The Convention is generally accepted as a standard Continental European code for the transport of dangerous goods. The new edition (a booklet), should help exporters requiring information on the packing and dispatch of those materials to the Continent.

Royalties Payments

ANGLO-FRENCH TAX AGREEMENT

THE Board of Trade announces that an agreement signed with the Government of the French Republic came into force on November 28 under which, on certain conditions, exemption is granted from payment of the French turnover tax on royaltics to United Kingdom inventors (whether individuals or firms) who have licensed the use of their inventions in France. The agreement is effective immediately. Copies of the text are available on request from Mr. D. Mellor, Board of Trade, Room 4158, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Ulster Chemists

OFFICERS ELECTED

MR. James A. Brown, M.P.S.N.I., was elected *President* of Ulster Chemists'



Association at a meeting of the executive committee held in Belfast on December 3. His nomination was proposed by Mr. A. Templeton and seconded by Mr. J. C. Acheson. Mr. Brown is the proprietor of a pharmacy at 301 Shankill Road, Belfast.

and has been a member of the executive committee since 1950. Mr. W. J. Moffett was elected to succeed Mr. Brown as Vice-president. Other appointments were:— Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Rankin; Secretaries, Messrs. C. A. Quinn and H. W. Gamble; Auditors, Messrs, J. A. McRoberts and R. C. McCullough; Emergency Com-

mittee, the officers and Miss C. B. Abernethy, Miss C. E. Culbert, Messrs. J. C. Acheson, W. H. Boyd, J. Caldwell, H. W. Gamble, R. Gibson, T. A. Gibson, J. K. McGregor, C. L. G. Rattie, A. Steede, J. C. Wellwood; Representatives on Joint Council, Messrs. J. A. Brown, W. A. Moffett, M. C. Mooney, J. C. Wellwood; Representatives to Associates' Committee, Messrs. M. C. Mooney and J. C. Wellwood; Representatives to Chamber of Trade, Messrs. J. Caldwell and W. L. McDonnell; Representative to Ulster Tourist Development Association, Mr. A. Steede; Representative to N.I. Chemists' Benevolent Fund Committee, Messrs. J. A. Brown and W. J. Moffett.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A YEARLY exchange of visits by four lecturers each from Britain and Russia has been arranged by the Royal Society and Russian Academy of Sciences.

Among the courses announced by the director of extra-mural studies, Liverpool University, as commencing during January 1959, is one of ten lectures on "Recent Advances in Biochemistry."

SALES in the pharmacy department of London Co-operative Society, Ltd., for the year ended September 6 totalled £2,651,287, compared with £2,508,499 in the preceding twelve months.

THE figure fixed for the maximum value of a camera which may be imported from the Relaxation Area without an individual import licence has been increased from £5 10s. 0d. to £7 10s. 0d.

UNDER the title "Channel 9," an exhibition of photographs by Associated Rediffusion, Ltd., and Associated Television, Ltd., is open at Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, until January 2, 1959.

THE Opticians Act, 1958 (Commencement No. 1) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958, No. 1954 (C.13)) brings into operation on January 1, 1959, those provisions of the Opticians Act, 1958, relating to the establishment of the General Optical Council.

In Notice to Importers No. 888, dated December 10, the Board of Trade invites applications for licences under the "global" quotas for 1959 for those goods still subject to the restrictions imposed in November 1951 and March 1952. The quota values have not yet been determined but are being announced so soon as possible.

RECENTLY elected officers of the Physical Methods Group of the Society for Analytical Chemistry are: Chairman, Mr. R. A. C. Isbell; Vice-chairman, Mr. G. W. C. Milner; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. T. L. Parkinson, Product Research Division, Beecham Foods, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

FIVE reports by its pharmaceutical service committee in connection with the drug testing scheme were considered by the London Executive Council meeting on November 27. In all cases it was recommended that the chemists should be cautioned and in three cases it was additionally recommended to withhold £1 1s. from the remuneration due to the chemists.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Young Pharmacists

It became evident during the discussion at Southsea (p. 607) on the problems of the newly qualified pharmacist, that the problems were not confined to the young. There is considerable anxiety, as was pointed out by Mr. F. S. Leaper, in the minds of older pharmacists as to the fate of their businesses should they contemplate retiral. In a completely unplanned pharmaceutical economy, such as ours is, there is no restriction on admission to the profession, and there has been no limitation of the opening or siting of new pharmacies. It is against that background that the young pharmacist has to examine his prospects. For a few years he has found his services in great demand, as he is entitled to expect after an arduous academic course and a gruelling professional examination. In privatelyowned or company-owned concerns there are lucrative openings in retail pharmacy for those who have little or no capital, without the difficulties and anxieties of having to shoulder a heavy burden of debt. Competing for the young man's services are the manufacturing houses in both laboratory work and selling. The number of pharmacists introducing new products to the medical profession is large, and there is a constant demand. But, despite Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that the newly qualified look down upon retail and show a greater desire to work in hospitals and laboratories, there is still evidence in your advertisements of "appointments vacant" of a reluctance to enter the hospital service. What effect on the overall position the cessation of National Service will have it is difficult to foresee, but it is possible that the return of, perhaps, 700 pharmacists to the list of those available for engagement will have a greater impact than appears at the moment. The suggestion of partnerships, which found favour with the meeting, is worth exploring, but some form of limitation of pharmacies would seem to be an essential in any such scheme.

Purchase Tax

One of the queens of England is alleged to have stated that when she died the word "Calais" would be found engraved on her heart. I have thought, occasionally, that the same sort of thing could apply to Mr. Gerald Nabarro, substituting the words "purchase tax," but now I am not quite sure. It may be, rather, that Mr. Nabarro is the sculptor, and that successive Chancellors of the Exchequer will bear the indelible impression of his chiselling. The literature on the subject is not of the nature, either in quality or quantity, to leave him destitute of material for cut and thrust. His latest question (p. 602) as to the effect on revenue of an all-round single rate of 15 per cent. revealed that, in all probability, the yield would fall by about £100 millions. The effect of purchase tax on medicines has been extraordinary. In the middle nineteen-thirties, after a century and a half of medicine duty, it was decided that medicines were not a suitable subject for taxation, and the tax was abolished. Within four years the introduction of purchase tax overturned the decision so recently reached, and many medicines again bear tax. With suitable references, Mr. Nabarro might do a bit more in the way of carving.

Modern Chemistry

From time to time you publish technical articles illustrating the advances made in the commercial production of chemicals. The simple methods taught in our student days have gone, and our knowledge is obsolete rather than absolute. At first sight, the new hydrogen peroxide plant at Warrington, erected at a cost of £2 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions, seemed a needlessly elaborate and expensive apparatus even if it were proved that gentlemen prefer blondes, but it is obvious from your article on p. 615 that there are ever-widening uses for the substance, and that it occupies an important place in modern science. Hydrogen peroxide is mentioned in a text-book of 1822 as having lately been discovered by Thenard. It is there stated to be caustic on the skin, and to detonate with dry oxide of silver. Its use in pharmacy is less than it used to be, though it still finds favour as a mouthwash, despite the infinite variety of lozenges for mouth conditions.

"MORE STUDENTS THAN EVER"

Sunderland principal gives figure at annual prize-giving

THE number of full-time students in the pharmacy department, Sunderland Technical College, was reported to have reached a record (236) by MR. F. H. OLIVER (head of the department) at the department's annual prize distribution on November 12. Mr. Oliver commented that further expansion was limited by space available. Plans in hand were expected to remedy the deficiencies within the next two or three years. Among new equipment obtained were a Westair climatiser, a sterilising oven, a De Nouy tensiometer, microscopes and autoclaves. Mr. Oliver acknowledged a present of glassware from Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., new prizes by Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., and Pfizer, Ltd., and a gift by the Pharmaceutical Society.

DR. K. R. CAPPER (editor of the Pharmaceutical Society's scientific publications), who addressed the students on "The Changing Face of Pharmacy," reviewed the more important changes affecting the practice of pharmacy over the past sixty years. Discussing the fac-tors responsible for the decrease in galenical manufacture in the retail pharmacy, Dr. Capper mentioned the introduction of more rigorous standards for galenicals in official publications, emphasised by the provisions for testing of drugs and dispensed medicines under the Food and Drugs and National Insurance Acts. The resulting necessity for closer analytical control over manufacturing processes, coupled with rising labour costs, made it no longer economical for the small pharmacy manufacture in relatively small bulk. The impetus given to chemotherapeutic research by the introduction of the sulphonamides, antihistamines and antibiotics had made prescribers more and more dependent on proprietary drugs for which there were no official alternatives. Comparing the responsibilities and duties of pharmacists in various branches of the profession, Dr. Capper said that many people considered that the retail pharmacist today had fewer opportunities for the exercise of his technical knowledge than his predecessor. That, he suggested, was due to a tendency to consider pharmacy purely in terms of the manual skills involved in dispensing. The respect in which the pharmacist was held in his own and allied professions was due principally to his knowledge of the materials he handled, and the increasing potency and specificity of chemical drugs made it the duty of the pharmacist today to make himself as familiar with the chemical and pharmacological properties of such drugs as his predecessor was with the properties of the drugs of thirty years ago.

Prize List

HOPE C. M. WINCH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP, D. B. Clucas.

FIRST YEAR:—SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION PRIZE, Anne P. Gill; MIDDLETON PRIZE, Ann Broadhead.

Second Year:—Boots Prize, D. B. Clucas; Abbott Laboratories Prize.

Elizabeth A. Parkinson; Bleasdale Prize, D. B. Clucas; Sunderland Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Prize, Patricia J. Prince; Evans Medical Prize, Joyce Bevington; Mawson & Proctor Pharmaceutical Prize, P. Goadley; Newcastle Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Prize, J. Hurst; Sunderland Branch, B.P.S.A. Chairman's (1953-54) Prize, Elizabeth A. Parkinson; Durham County Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Prize, Joyce Bevington.

THIRD YEAR:—PFIZER PRIZE, B. Griffin; ABBOTT LABORATORIES PRIZE, D. Atherton; SYDNEY A. GAMLEN PRIZE, D. Atherton; HALL FORSTER PRIZE, R. M. Whitley; W. R. CLEMENTS' PRIZE, J. M. Halcrow; TEES-SIDE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, PRIZE, M. D. Smith; G. P. FAIRMAN & SON PRIZE, M. S. GOURLEY; WILKINSON & SIMPSON PRIZE, Sheila M. McDowell; T. D. WHITTET PRIZE, A. Smailes; J. C. PENMAN MEMORIAL PRIZE, B. Griffin.

GENERAL PRIZES:—N.P.U. SUNDERLAND BRANCH PRIZE, Margaret Armour; THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST PRIZE, Angela M.

BRANCH EVENTS

FINCHLEY

Aspects of Local Government

A MEETING of Finchley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on November 17 was addressed by MR. A. S. MAYS, clerk to the Barnet urban district council and an authority on the local government affairs. After dealing with their historical development, Mr. Mays explained the forms of local government from parish councils to the county councils. Mr. Mays described the more important duties of local authorities such as highways, education and town planning, and touched on the less important such as parks and libraries. Throughout his talk, Mr. Mays traced the many Acts of Parliament by which local powers were delegated and concluded by outlining the 1958 Local Government Act, which he said would effect many changes.

BOURNEMOUTH

Pharmacy in the United States

In an address given to members of the Bournemouth Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union on November 6, MR. H. G. Moss (chairman of the N.P.U. executive and president, Proprietary Articles Trade Association) stated that there were developing in the United States purely ethical pharmacies that had no retail counters at all. They were likely to be open from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., and often employed up to a score of pharmacists engaged in dispensing. The majority of the prescriptions received by such prescription pharmacies were by telephone, and the finished product was delivered to the customer by van. Mr. Moss was contrasting that side of pharmacy in the United States with the drug store, in which a prescription counter was tucked away in a corner at the rear, and in which the most prominent feature was the soda fountain.

The vast area of the United States, said the speaker, militated against the

chain-store type of business and no American group had so many branches as the largest British concern (a maximum of some 600 branches in the United States compared with about 1,300 in Britain). Concluding with some advice to British pharmacists, Mr. Moss suggested that it should be made easier for customers to receive and handle goods and that more attention should be paid to merchandising "pick-up lines" to encourage impulse buying. While he would not like to see the disappearance of the traditional chemist's shopfront, he was much in favour of the plain glass window without back and shelves.

EAST METROPOLITAN

Concentration of Pharmacies

MR. J. Farrer Barnes (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council), in an address to the East Metropolitan Branch at Ilford on November 12, traced the history of pharmacy over the past fifty years, showing how the need for scientific training had increased whilst practical training had decreased. Those changes had been in keeping with changes in the practice of pharmacy, where the art and craft of pharmacy had given place to technology on account of scientific development. In the speaker's view tremendous opportunity awaited the pharmacist in hospital and industry, with unlimited scope for those prepared to initiate or take part in research. It was true that remuneration was lower than in retail, but taking a long view the future was attractive. General practice presented the real problem of the future. When the pharmacist secured national dispensing under the 1946 Act it was a real advantage. But what was thereby gained was insufficient by itself to support the present number of pharmacists, and too many pharmacies were chasing too few prescriptions. Mr. Barnes considered that pharmacy should try to solve the problem of excess pharmacies by con-



GUESTS OF TOR-QUAY BRANCH at annual dinner held on November 12. Mr. Gwilym H. Hughes (vice-president of the Society); the mayoress of Torquay (Mrs. E. G. Milford); Mr. E. J. Bowerman (Branch chairman); Mrs. Bowermian; the mayor; and Mrs. Hughes. centration of small units into large single pharmacies that could provide a good standard of living for the participating members. To carry out such plans successfully it would seem almost cssential for the Society to have the power of restricting premises. It was not improbable that English pharmacy would follow the American pattern, but there would always be scope for the individualist prepared to make his pharmacy outstanding as a centre for the better practice of pharmacy. Another problem in urgent need of serious consideration was that of the drug store. Sooner, rather than later, pharmacy would have to know where

it stood in the matter. Mr. C. Collinge, in subsequent discussion, expressed the view that hospital pharmaeists were not paid well enough, and Mr. Barnes replied that, whilst that might be true at present, the future was good for the forward-looking man. Mr. A. W. Newberry wondered what would happen to the pharmacists themselves if 20-30 per eent, of shops were closed, and Mr. Barnes replied that the register was now just being maintained. Miss B. Smith wished it were possible to arrange exchanges between members in retail, hospital departments and industry for short periods to allow young pharmacists to find their own level. Mr.

Barnes thought that could best be achieved at student level, and it was already coming about within the city of Liverpool.

Late Night Services

Mr. W. H. Cloud thought the Society should collect all available faets about the running of joint pharmacies that were providing a late-night service, for the benefit of any new groups wishing to provide such services in their own area. Mr. Barnes agreed and said that pharmacists should be prepared to get together and provide a better service than that at present demanded by the National Health Service.

CROYDON ASSOCIATION'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

A local M.P.'s praise for pharmacy and pharmacists





Some of the guests at the top table.

THE fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Croydon Pharmacists' Association and Croydon Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on November 19 attracted the record number of 260 diners. Held locally, it was honoured by the presence, as guest, of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health (Mr. Richard Thompson) who represents in Parliament one of Croydon's three constituencies. Mr. Thompson praised the pharmacists in the area, against whom there had been hardly a complaint since the National Health Service came into effect. He brought his Minister's praise for pharmacists in general, without whom, he declared, the Service could not have been run. He was happy that the changes brought about by N.H.S. had caused no decline in pharmacists' professional responsibility—rather the reverse, since the fact that two years had been added to the academic curriculum was the finest

guarantee of high standards. There had been criticisms of the size of the drug bill, but the co-operation of pharmacists and general practitioners making use of the new drugs could do more to lessen the pressure on the hospitals.

How Croydon Pharmacy Has Kept Pace

Mr. Thompson's remarks were made in proposing the toast of the Association, to which the chairman (Mr. D. F. S. MILES, president of the Association) replied. Mr. Miles drew a picture of Croydon at the time the Association was formed and traced its subsequent development. Pharmacy in Croydon had kept pace, he said, as witness the strong support forthcoming for Croydon's third successive refresher course for pharmacists. Croydon pharmacists had set up the South London and Surrey Pharmacists' Golfing

Society, which had quadrupled its membership in three years. In Croydon the Association and Branch were run "jointly and in unison." One of the Association's founder members (Mr. C. H. Knight) was still in membership, though now over eighty. Mr. S. H. French proposed "Our Guests," on whose behalf Mr. H. Noble (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union) replied. A raffle on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund realised £39 11s. 9d., which was raised above the £40 mark by Mr. R. Swindells. As a Golden Jubilee souvenir each lady present received an Indian cowbell in brass under a gilt foil wrapper, and during the evening the chairman made a special presentation to Miss A. M. J. McCarthy, in recognition of her long services as Association social and N.P.U. secretary, past-president of the Association, and past-secretary of the Branch.







Mr. D. F. S. Miles (president of the Association) with Mrs. Miles. Mr. Richard Thompson, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) with Mrs. T. A. Allcoru (chairman, Croydon Pharmaceutical Committee); Mrs. and Mr. J. R. Crumbie, F.R.C.S. (urological surgeon, Croydon general hospital).

COMPANY NEWS

MARCHON PRODUCTS, LTD. — Mr. R. C. Dickie (general manager), has been elected to the board.

SOLWAY CHEMICALS, LTD.—Mr. O. Secher has been elected to the board. Mr. Secher is also a director of Marchon Products, Ltd.

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD.—Combined sales for the first nine months of 1958 are $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than for the same 1957 period—including in both cases Southalls (Birmingham) and Arthur Berton, acquired in March 1958. As anticipated in the last quarterly report, profits for the third quarter have not continued at the same rate as the previous two periods. The estimated group profits for the third quarter have not months of £1,490,000. That represents a 9 per cent. increase over the combined earnings in 1957 of the three merged companies. A new company (Smith and Nephew Paper Co., Ltd.), has been formed to develop group interests in the tissue paper market.

BUSINESS CHANGES

B. V. HARRIS, LTD., have opened a pharmacy in High Street, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

SAMMES (CHEMISTS), LTD., have opened a pharmacy at 229 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1.

PORTSEA ISLAND CO-OPERA-TIVE CHEMISTS, LTD., have opened a branch pharmacy at 142 West Street, Fareham, Hants.

THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS, LTD., and its subsidiary Greenford Chemicals, Ltd., have moved their offices to 67 Wigmore Street, London, W.1 (telephone: Hunter 2022) to which all correspondence should be addressed.

Appointments

LINCOLN HAIR PRODUCTS, LTD., 55 Strafford Road, London, W.3, have appointed Mr. H. W. Marrison their representative in the London area.

ARMOUR CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., 4 Chiswell Street, London, E.C.1, have appointed Mr. R. J. de Vries their technical sales manager.

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, have appointed Mr. P. W. A. Cox, F.P.S., their hospital sales manager.

BOWATER - SCOTT CORPORA-TION, LTD.. have appointed Mr. D. M. MacLennon sales manager for their northern region. Mr. MacLennon's territory covers Lancashire, Cheshire and the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire. The northern region sales office is at 66 Mosley Street, Manchester.

OVERSEAS VISITS

DR. T. F. WEST (European operations executive of the African Pyrethrum Technical Information Centre, Ltd.), left by air on December 2, for a short visit to Kenya and the Belgian Congo. One purpose of his trip is to compare the results of United Kingdom research into the use of pyrethrum-based insecticides with those of

the work of scientists at the Nakuru laboratories of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, and to draw any consequent conclusions about possible wider use of the product.

MARRIAGES

WILLIAMS—McKAY.—At Ruislip, Middlesex, recently, David Irvine Williams, M.P.S., 177 Streatham Road, Mitcham, Surrey, to Morag McKay, Clapham, London.

DEATHS

BARNES.—At his home, Lakeside. Langwith, nr. Mansfield, Notts, recently, Mr. Joseph Edward Barnes, M.P.S., aged sixty-eight. Mr. Barnes was in business at Langwith for thirty-three years until he retired in 1954.

CAMPBELL. — On November 15, Mr. Duncan Campbell, M.P.S., 8 Davies Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, aged seventy-eight.

ELLIOTT. — At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.1, on December

6, Mr. James R a w l i n g s Elliott, F.P.S., aged fifty-three. Mr. Elliott had been chief pharmacist of the hospital in which he died s i n c e 1951, prior to which he was chief pharmacist of Charing Cross Hospital, London. He served his apprentice-



ship in Chatham, was a silver medallist in chemistry and won certificates in botany and practical chemistry in the advanced course at the College of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Society. In 1928, he went to Pradford Technical 1928 he went to Bradford Technical College as temporary lecturer in the pharmacy department and the next year entered hospital pharmacy. From 1932 to 1947 Mr. Elliott was chief pharmacist successively at St. Luke's, Mile End, and Lambeth Hospitals, London. He was a member of the London Pharmaceutical Committee; the surgical dressings subcommittee of the British Pharmaceutical Codex; a technical committee of British Standards Institution; the London Teaching Hospitals contracting committee; nomenclature committee of the British Pharmacopæia Commission; and of the pharmacy subcommittee of St. Bartholomew's medical council. He had scrved as chairman of the London Branch of the Guild of Public Pharmacists. Mr. Elliott was taken ill while on holiday on November 18. After about a week he appeared to make good progress towards recovery but subsequently had a relapse. A memorial service is to be held at the

hospital on December 18, at 12.30 p.m. Mr. J. Moore (chief pharmacist, Guy's Hospital) writes: The passing of Mr. J. R. Elliott at an untimely early age has deprived pharmacy in general, and hospital pharmacy in particular, of one who upheld the highest traditions of the profession. His regular attendance at the British Pharmaceutical Con-

ference and his interest in the Association of Teaching Hospital Pharmacists all indicated his concern in the wider interests of pharmacy. To one who has been associated with him in many of those activities his quiet observations and well-considered, clearly expressed views will be greatly missed, as will his genial presence, by a large circle of colleagues and friends.

FELTHAM.—On November 25, Mr. Edgar Shipton Feltham, M.P.S., Woodlands, Woodcliffe Avenue, Westonsuper-Mare, Somerset, aged seventy-five. Mr. Feltham was for many years a manager with Boots, Ltd., Reigate.

GASKELL.—Recently, Mr. Philip Gaskell, M.P.S., 279 Bury New Road, Whitefield, Manchester, Lancs. Mr. Gaskell qualified in 1920.

HAYNES.—At the Queen Victoria Memorial Home of Rest, Derby, on November 30, Mr. Alexander Haynes, aged ninety-six. Mr. Haynes, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1885, was the proprietor of a chemist's business in Bakewell Street, Derby, for many years.

LANGMAN.—On December 1, Mr. Herbert Ball Langman, M.P.S., 7 Station Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorks, aged eighty-three. Mr. Langman served his apprenticeship at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and later went to work in Middlesbrough with Middleton & Co., Ltd. He was appointed manager of the company's shop in Saltburn in 1901 and took over himself in 1927. He retained an interest in the business until his death.

McBRIDE.—Recently, Mr. Edward Carlisle McBride, M.P.S., 100 Jardine Crescent, Tile Hill North, Coventry. Mr. McBride qualified in 1954.

O'NEILL. — Recently, Mr. Thomas Malachi O'Neill. M.P.S., 98 Matthias Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16. Mr. O'Neill qualified in 1952.

ROBERTSON.—On November 24, Mr. Andrew Robertson, M.P.S., 137 York Road, London, S.W.11, aged seventy-five.

SMITH.—On November 26, Mr. Wilford Smith, M.P.S., Muros, Ninfield, Battle, Sussex. Mr. Smith qualified in 1912. Mr. Smith retired to Ninfield from Rugby about eight years ago.

WALLACE.—On November 9, Mr. David Wallace, M.P.S., Caipley, Maitland Street, Leven. Fife. Mr. Wallace qualified in 1910.

PERSONALITIES

MR. E. J. ANDREWS is retiring on December 31 from the joint general secretaryship of the Photographic Dealers' Association. He recently received a presentation from the members of the national council of the Association.

MR. D. W. P. BOYD, M.P.S.I. (managing director, Boileau & Boyd. Ltd.) has been elected president of the newly-formed Institute of Irish Inventors, the primary object of which is to give advice to Irish industrialists on the protection of their ideas, suitability of inventions, marketing and patents. Mr. Boyd is chairman of the Postgraduate Study Group of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

ON December 4, MR. J. B. GODBER (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture) reported that special studies of liver fluke by the Ministry's veterinary laboratories, and extensive field observations, had been in progress for some time. Efforts were being made to develop a system of forecasting severe attacks so that precautions could be taken in good time.

Sulphate of Ammonia

SIR L. ROPNER asked the President of the Board of Trade what representations he had received for the removal of the import tariff on sulphate of ammonia. SIR DAVID ECCLES replied that the Board of Trade had announced on September 1 that it was considering an application for the removal of the duty on sulphate of ammonia—other than R grade—and invited representations from interested parties. A number of representations had been received that would be taken into account.

Persomnia

MR. F. NOEL-BAKER asked the Minister of Health what steps he would take to place the tranquillising drug Persomnia on Schedule 4, in view of the widespread anxiety in the medical profession about its unrestricted sale to the public and the danger of addiction. MR. WALKER-SMITH stated he was informed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department that the Poisons Board was not prepared to recommend in that sense. "At the Board's suggestion the Secretary of State for Scotland and I have, however, referred the problem to the Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction."

Crystal Violet Vaccine

SIR A. BOSSOM asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on December 5 if he had yet decided whether crystal violet vaccine might be obtained direct by farmers. Mr. John Hare, in a written reply, stated that experience had repeatedly shown that the vaccine effectively prevented swine fever if used in the right way and under the right conditions by those who understood its use, but that if used otherwise it was ineffective and might be harmful. He did not therefore propose to reconsider the practice under which supplies produced in the Ministry's veterinary laboratories were sold only to veterinary surgeons. He welcomed the opportunity the question had given of asking all members of the veterinary profession to see that the vaccine was used only in accordance with the directions issued with it.

Use of EC10A Forms

DR. D. JOHNSON asked the Minister of Health on December 8 if he would sanction the use of form EC10A by general practitioners in England and Wales to enable them to obtain supplies of dressings for emergency use in their surgeries.

THE MINISTER stated that the suggestion had not proved practicable, but he would consider the matter further when he had the report of the Committee on the Cost of Prescribing.

DR. JOHNSON in a supplementary question asked the Minister if the difficulty in getting dressings at doctors' surgeries was a contributory factor to the number of unnecessary attendances at hospitals for minor accidents, and was he aware that the use of that form worked satisfactorily in Scotland. The MINISTER said it was a fact that the procedure was in force in Scotland, but in that case it was a continuance of a scheme which was in existence before the National Health Service came into being.

Cancer Research

On the same day the MINISTER OF HEALTH said that, through the Medical Research Council, the Government expected to spend £472,000 on cancer research in the current financial year. In addition it was estimated that £472,500 from other sources would be expended by the Council, approximately half of which would be in the Council's own research units and groups. In addition further research was supported by public funds in the National Health Service, and in various university and medical school departments from University grant committee funds.

MR. A. BLENKINSOP asked if the Minister was satisfied with the amount of funds at present available for medical rescarch. THE MINISTER replied: "Yes, Sir; over the last ten years expenditure by the M.R.C. has been more than trebled. The Council's resources are reviewed each year."

Clinical Experiments

MR. S. T. SWINGLER asked questions on December 8 about an experiment in which mentally defective children in hospital were used as matched controls. Answering, MR. DEREK WALKER-SMITH stated he had seen the report and regretted that parental consent was not obtained before the drug was administered "I am assured that a single dose as given in that case has no harmful effects." Mr. Swingler suggested the Minister should issue some guidance to hospital authorities "as there are many who have the strongest possible objection to children being used in this way, especially when adults can volunteer for the purpose." The MINISTER said the M.R.C. had issued a memorandum on this matter. The drug was in fact first tried out on the doctors who were to carry out the trials on the children. "Investigations of this kind involve medical and ethical problems which are not susceptible of control by regulations. It is, however, my view that parental consent should be obtained, and I will draw the attention of responsible officers of hospital boards to this matter again."

MR. C. P. MAYHEW asked the Minister to bear in mind that a number of very promising research projects involved free access to patients and he asked the Minister not to prejudice the success of "those very important researches." THE MINISTER agreed that there should be the greatest freedom from detailed supervision in chemical research but that was not incompatible with his views on parental consent.

Purchase Tax

MR. H. R. GOWER asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was satisfied that the higher rates of purchase tax were not limiting the ability of many industries to increase their exports. MR. D. HEATHCOAT AMORY (Chancellor of the Exchequer) replied that he would be reviewing the whole field of taxation "at the appropriate time and he must not be expected to comment on particular aspects now."

European Trade

During question time on December 9, MR. R. MAUDLING (Paymaster General) stated that six countries had made known their proposals to the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation regarding tariff reductions to be made on January 1, 1959, under the Rome Treaty. He said that the matter would be before the O.E.E.C. Council of Ministers next week.

Import Duties

SIR DAVID ECCLES (President of the Board of Trade), in a written answer on December 9, stated he proposed to widen the scope of the arrangements for remitting duty on certain instruments and apparatus under the Import Duties Act 1958.

Fertiliser Industry

In a written answer on December 9, SIR A. BASSON was informed by SIR D. ECCLES that he expected to receive the Monopolies Commission Report on the fertiliser industry towards the middle of next year.

Electric Blankets

Replying to MR. M. R. KIMBALL, MR. R. A. BUTLER (secretary of State, Home Department) stated he did not think it was necessary to introduce further legislation to control the construction of electric blankets, since most blankets now on the market complied with a British Standards specification.

LEGAL REPORTS

Substitution of Ampoules

ON two occasions the chief pharmacist of Ronkswood, Worcs, hospital examined the stocks of drugs in the labour ward of the maternity unit and found that in a box labelled pethidine there were three ampoules on which the description had been obliterated. On each occasion the ampoules were replaced Later when seen by matron Miss Evelyn Healey, Eva Elizabeth Meredith (a nursing sister) admitted taking the pethidine ampoules. Interviewed by a detective inspector, Meredith made a statement admitting that she had taken pethidine and sub-stituted ampoules of Coramine obliterating the labels so that the ampoules would then be discarded. At Worcester magistrates' court, Meredith pleaded guilty to a charge of procuring for herself six ampoules of pethidine without authority to do so. She was placed on conditional probation for twelve months.

TRADE NOTES

Change of Manufacturer.—The trade mark and manufacturing rights in Fertiloids fertiliser tablets have been acquired by Mellins Food, Ltd., 8 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

To Chemists Only.—Howard Lloyd & Co., Ltd., 11 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1, announce that, as in the past, Lloyd's adrenaline cream is being distributed and sold exclusively through retail chemists.

An Additional Strength. — Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, announce the introduction of an additional presentation of Perolysen brand pempidine tartrate: tablets of 1 mgm. in container of fifty.

Sizes Announced. — Supplementing their preliminary announcement (see C. & D., December 6, p. 604) of a new speciality, Dexacortisyl, Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., 847 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10, send notification that the 0.5-mgm. tablets are issued in bottles of twenty and 100.

Now in One Size Only. — Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, announce that Allenburys diet is now supplied in tins of 1 lb. only, the ½-lb. and 2-lb. sizes having been discontinued since December 8. Orders received for the discontinued sizes are being executed with 1-lb. tins to an equivalent weight.

Still Available.—"To prevent any misunderstanding," Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, state that Tabloid glyceryl trinitrate, B.P. 1953, remains available in all strengths and packs listed in their current price list. The product is prepared with a chocolate base and does not, therefore, comply with the specification of the B.P. 1958.

Small-dosage Tablet.—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (pharmaceuticals division), Wilmslow, Ches, announce that, from December 15, 1-mgm. tablets of Tenormal brand pempidine tartrate are being made available, in addition to the 5-mgm. and 10-mgm, scored tablets. The new small-size tablet enables fine adjustments in dosage to be made during the treatment of hypertension, The pack holds fifty.

Calls for Tenders

THE Board of Trade has issued details concerning tenders sought by various overseas bodies, and an outline is given below of the requirements and closing dates. For fuller information readers should apply, quoting reference, to Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Zinc oxide, 100,000 kilos. Offices of the State Procurements Service, No. 56E Venizelos Avenue, Third Floor, Athens, Greece. (E.S.B. 29445/58. December 28.)

Chemical products, 518 items. Through firms registered in Mozambique by the Treasury's stores department. (E.S.B. 29047/58. December 29.)

Antibiotics, estimated value B.Frs. 25 millions, Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, Brussels. (E.S.B. 28,382/58. December 29.)

Chemicals and pharmaceuticals, 313 items in small or moderate quantities. Director General of Supply and Development, Frere Road, Karachi, Pakistan. (E.S.B. 28239/58/ICA. December 17.)

Sulphanilamide powder 100,000 x 500 gm. Office of Supply Department, Greek Government Social Insurance Head Office, 19 Hippokratous Street, Athens. (E.S.B. 29446/58, January 8, 1959.)

NEW PRODUCTS

Corticosteroid Skin Cream.—Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., 847 Harrow Road, London, N.W.1, have introduced a new product, PreCortisyl skin cream, 0.25 per cent., complementary to their present 0.5 per cent. concentration of the product. PreCortisyl skin cream is packed in 5-gm. and 15-gm. tubes.

A New Potent Analgesic.—M.C.P. Pure Drugs, Ltd., Station Wharf Works, Alperton, Middlesex, recently introduced a new potent analgesic known as M.C.P.875 or Palfium. The drug is indicated in the control of severe pain, as in inoperable carcinoma, post-operative pain, severe colic and other forms of intractable pain. It is equally effective whether given orally or by injection, and is available as both tablets and ampoules, the tablets each containing 5 mgm. of dextromoramide (as the bitartrate) and the

ampoules containing 5 mgm. each (10 mgm. per mil). The product is subject to D.D.A. regulations.

A Drug Against Mental Disorders.—Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Coldharbour Lane, London, S.E.5, announce the introduction of a new speciality, Stelazine (2-trifluoromethyl-10-(3'[1"-methyl piperazine-4" propyl) phenothiazine dihydrochloride) for administration to hallucinated, delusional, or aggressive psychotics, hebephrenics and catatonic schizophrenics. The product is in the form of blue sugar-coated tablets each containing 1 mgm. or 5 mgm, in containers of fifty and 500; and as an intramuscular injection, 1 mgm. or 2 mgm. per mil, in pack of twelve 1-mil ampoules.

Shampoo and Set.—T. L. Benton & Co., Ltd., 186 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.7, are introducing on January 1, 1959, a new combination pack "Shampoo'N'Set," each pack of which contains one Chandau shampoo and one Chandau wave set. As an introductory offer the set is offered at a reduction of threepence on the normal price.

Aerosol Shave at Popular Price.—A full-size can of aerosol shaving cream—the new Colgate "Instant Shave"—claimed to give "all the luxury of expensive aerosol shaving at a down-to-earth price," is being marketed by Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., 145 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. The product carries a guarantee of money back "if faster, cleaner shaves are not enjoyed." The pack is a counter display box containing six.

Colour Essence for the Bath.—Manufactured by Ford Jackson & Co. (Sales), Ltd., 129 Carlton Street, Castleford, Yorks, and distributed by Dalmas, Ltd., Junior Street, Leicester, Quessence colour bath essence is a water-soluble liquid in three colours, each with a distinctive perfume. The varieties are Mediterranean blue, pink gardenia and emerald bouquet. Quessence is claimed to colour, perfume and soften the bath water to a degree depending on its original hardness, and to eliminate or considerably reduce scum on the side of the bath. While the perfume remains on the body after drying, no stain is left on skin, bath or towel.







Left to right: "Shampoo 'n' Set" Chandau combination pack (T. L. Benton & Co., Ltd., London, N.7); Quessence colour bath essence (distributors: Dalmas, Ltd., Lelcester); and Colgate "Instant Shave" pressure pack.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES: WHO SHOULD BUY THEM?

Committee on Hospital Supplies issues its final report

THE final report, just published, of the Committee on Hospital Supplies, of which the chairman is Sir Frederick Messer, is in eight parts, with a reservation by one member (Sir Basil Gibson) and a number of appendices. Part I, is merely introductory. Part II, "General Comments," reviews aspects of the Report of the Committee on Internal Administration of Hospitals (1954) and in particular the paragraphs dealing with supplies organisation. The Committee agrees with the conclusions of the 1954 Committee and postulates certain general principles which they feel should apply to all forms of hospital administration supplies. Those are:—

(a) There can be no set form of hospitals supplies organisation.

(b) The organisation need not be limited by hospital grouping.

(c) The organisation must vary according to the different type of supplies.

(d) The organisation must be subject to the authority of the responsible hospital group.

(e) The ultimate responsibility for group supply arrangements at the officer level must be that of the chief administration officer.

(f) The success of any hospital supplies organisation largely depends on co-operation at all levels.

Ultimate Responsibility

The report refers to the claims made by "officers responsible for specialist departments (i.e., pharmacists, catering officers and engineers) . . . ," and "as a matter of principle" rejects such claims

"In our view the Chief Administrative Officer of a hospital authority must remain the lay officer to whom the hospital authority mainly look for guidance and advice, and that officer should in turn be prepared to take ultimate responsibility to the authority for all matters relating to supplies. In the discharge of these functions, the Chief Administrative Officer should, of course, fully consult with the senior officers concerned. On the other hand, specialist officers in addition to Supplies Officers should be invited, if their hospital authorities wish it, to attend at meetings of subcommittees where supplies matters affecting their departments are directly involved, in order that they may give information and advice on the work of those departments."

The level at which supplies should be bought is the theme of the third part of the report, in which the committee states that "in matters of importance, national policy should outweigh other considerations, though hospital authorities should be informed, where appropriate, by the Ministry of the policy reasons governing decisions in central supply arrangements. It is right that central supply arrangements should remain on the present limited scale, and the Ministry should review the scope of its purchases of domestic supplies

with a view to devolving part of this work."

The committee discards proposals for a new central buying organisation but considers that specialisation by individual officers in the technique of buying different kinds of supplies should be encouraged, with the development of joint contracting.

The committee holds that intelligent buying demands that there should not be rigid adherence to a single source of supply, and that smaller suppliers may often be in a good position to meet orders speedily and efficiently.

Joint Contracting Developments

Commenting on individual types of supplies—drugs and dressings—the committee agrees "in most respects" with the Linstead committee but declares that, since that report was published, there have been developments in joint contracting that should be used generally for drugs in common use. "As regards dressings, joint contracts are already being placed in several regions . . . and joint contracting seems the best method."

In Part IV—" Responsibility for Buying Supplies"—the committee deals with the case for departmental buying. Three groups of officers, namely pharmacists, engineers and catering officers, had claimed that, as experts in their respective fields, they should have autonomy in purchasing. The Linstead report is quoted as the pharmacists' claim in that respect. The opposite view, quoted from representations by the supplies officers, points out that the organisation of supplies arrangements require "special training and experience," that the matter should be under the control of a supplies officer with the "necessary qualifications," and that that officer should be responsible for advising the hospital authority "on all matters relating to hospital supplies."

The committee says it agrees with the Linstead report, with the qualification that the "choice of and decision upon materials and sources of supply" is "not solely a matter for the pharmacist. He must carry his administrative colleagues with him on all matters of importance."

The ordering and storage arrangements should, however, where necessary, be under the control of the pharmacist, but questions which have a general administrative background such as the volume and control of stocks are matters in which the group administrators necessarily have an interest. With regard to the proper procedure for settling differences of opinion, we consider that pharmacists and Supplies Officers should, in the first instance, refer these to the Chief Administrative Officer in the hope that the matters in question can be settled at officer level. It is only in the case of differences on matters of extreme importance that a final decision by a subcommittee of the hospital authority, or by the authority itself, should be sought.

In the committee's view the supplies officer was quite entitled to suggest to departmental heads that a particular type or quality of article or material should be bought, or that tenders or quotations should be invited from particular sources, or in cases such as that of a pharmacist to question, if necessary, the selection of type, quality and source of supply proposed by the departmental head and to make counter suggestions. "The Supplies Officer adds the special experience gained in the course of time in matters of a technical nature."

Part V of the report deals with delivery, storage and issue; part VI is headed "miscellaneous"; and part VII—"Conclusion"—in which the committee feels the time has come for both Regional Hospital Boards and the Ministry of Health to take a more active part in encouraging individual hospital authorities and their joint contracting committees, by co-ordinating their activities and pooling information. Part VII is a summary of the recommendations.

Minority Report

In a minority report Sir Basil Gibson states that he does not agree with his colleagues about the duties of the catering officer and the status and duties of the supplies officer. Referring to the personal work of the supplies officer he states that it "is predominantly of a professional character and his ability to discharge it requires long and arduous training and great experience. I do not think the post of Supplies Officer should be compared with the posts of Chief Pharmacist or Catering Officer—the salary scales clearly indicate that these posts are not comparable."



FOUNDATION DINNER: A celebration dinner was held in London some weeks ago at the end of a training course for the first intake of medical representatives of Merrell-National (Laboratories), Ltd., 20 Savile Row, London, W.1, to mark the establishment of the company's own marketing organisation (see C. & D., September 27, p. 330). A photograph was taken of those present.

WHAT FORMULARY USERS EXPECT

Dr. Capper tells Edinburgh pharmacists how various needs are met

DR. K. R. CAPPER (editor of the scientific publications of the Pharmaceutical Society) discussed some of the problems involved in the preparation and publication of the British National Formulary when he addressed members of the Society's Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch and their medical friends recently. Dr. Capper said that the B.N.F. had to cater for a wide range of users. The general practitioner expected a wide range of general preparations plus information on the newer drugs; he also expected concise titles. The practising pharmacist looked for a reference to all formulas he would require at the dispensing counter. Those formulas should be readily accessible, and the formulations should be such that no variation in appearance occurred between the preparations of different pharmacies. Hospital medical practitioners were more interested in substances used for injections, and the hospital pharmacist wanted information on comparative approved names and proprietary medicines. Teachers of medicine required all B.N.F. preparations to justify their selection by rational therapeutics. They preferred English titles and quantities in the metric system.

As to the arrangement of the monographs, Dr. Capper said that the pharmacists preferred an alphabetical list based on the Latin title. The doctor, on the other hand, favoured an arrangement based on a pharmacological classification. It was almost impossible to reconcile the two points of view in a single volume, and the "alternative" edition would probably prove the most satisfactory solution. Titles used in the alternative edition were in English, and in the general edition in Latin, with the type of preparation first.

In the discussion, MR, MYERS asked "Should the B.N.F. give expiry dates for tablets such as vitamins, barbiturates, and phenacetin?" DR. CAPPER replied: "Phenacetin tablets have shown variation in the rate of disintegration depending on the conditions of storage. Tablets from the same batch, stored under different conditions, have varied in rate of disintegration. Without a knowledge of the storage conditions an expiry date would be of little use. The B.N.F. cannot give any indication of stability—not enough knowledge is available." MR. MYERS: "Storage conditions are not mentioned for phenacetin tablets."—"Each manufacturer knows how long tablets prepared to his own formulation will last, but manufacturers will not give details applicable to all products."

Apothecary System on Way Out

DR. ANDERSON: "Medical students are taught to write prescriptions in the metric system, and that will possibly lead to some difficulties which will have to be overcome."—DR, CAPPER: "The problem will have to be faced in 1963, when the British Pharmacopæia will omit all reference to the apothecary system. Till then the prescriber must write distinctly to avoid confusion be-

tween symbols. The pharmacist must supply what is ordered and must conform to a standard. Thus if aspirin tablets, 300-mgm., are ordered it is not correct to supply 5-grain tablets—there is a difference of 8 per cent. Pharmacists will have to carry two stocks: 300-mgm. and 5-grain unless some directive is issued to the effect that the two types of tablets may be interchanged. From the dispenser's point of view, the metric system must be adopted properly: 30 mgm. is approximately equal to 1 oz., but it is not a ready multiple of 100. Do medical practitioners want 100 or 200 mils? The bottle manufacturer will also have to be considered. Again, a 3·5-mil dose is equivalent to 60 minims. A teaspoonful may be anything from 3·5 mils to 5 mils. The pharmacist cannot use two systems, so the two professions must iron out the problems."

DR. THOMSON: "Medical practitioners would not like to be restricted to the B.N.F. I always prescribe certain barbiturates by branded name, as I have found the branded tablets satisfactory in rate of disintegration. Manufacturers

should be recompensed for their expenditure in research leading to new and useful drugs.—The lecturer said that a prescription should show what the prescriber wished. He had already drawn attention to the disintegration rate of tablets, and reiterated that it was affected by conditions of storage. Some proprietary drugs were difficult to assay as the assay process was known only to the manufacturer.

DR. DEUCHARS: "I know tablets by size, shape, colour or marking but recently a white tablet had me completely foxed." It was dextroamphetamine, and I was used to a yellow tablet. The contents of tubes of certain D.D.A. tablets were not uniform: some tubes contained twelve and others contained twenty tablets. Could not a uniform number per package be decided on and maintained."—Those were sore points with the pharmacist, said the speaker. Some steps had been made towards standardising the diameter of the tablets; but the colour problem was aguinst colour, but manufacturers were in favour of it. Who was right no one could say.

of it. Who was right no one could say.

MR. LIDDELL: "Can Dr. Capper say
how mist. pot. cit., B.N.F., doublestrength may be prepared"?—"A reply
can be sent showing it is not possible."

HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS

A Ministry of Health exhibition in London

THE supplies division of the Ministry of Health staged an exhibition of hospital equipment at the Ministry's offices in London on November 25. Almost every item of hospital equipment was represented.

One item outside that classification was a Chinese prescription box from the Canton Temple of Medicine—an object about 18 in. high, circular, with a diameter of 3-4 in. and containing thirty numbered ornamental sticks. After prayers to the Doctor God to influence the proceedings the box is shaken until a stick is displaced. The prescription corresponding to the stick number is then dispensed by chemists outside the Temple.

More topical was a photographic display illustrating the production of cortisone, poliomyelitis vaccine, influenza virus and B.C.G. vaccines. Nearby displays showed packs of many of those products, as well as wall charts giving further information.

The antibiotics penicillin, chlortetracyline, erythromycin and oxytetracycline were on show, backed by a wall chart giving details of their historical development. Insulin preparations, their production, action and methods of use were also set out and current urine testing equipment. In a general section on display were shown capsules, tablets, pills, etc., and nearby a working apparatus demonstrated the method of determining the disintegration of tablets. A C. & D. tablet identification card set was featured at that part of the exhibit. Another display, concerned with standardisation, showed the connection between disintegration time and B.P. and B.P.C. standards. A wall chart showed the production flow of galenical manufacture. The

Ministry's standards for packed solutions and galenicals for use overseas were featured in one small section.

Dressings and plasters were allocated a considerable area. A simple display showed how Shirlastain A gives different colours with wool, cotton, wool and eotton mixtures, rayon, nylon and jute. An autoclave that was on show was the first commercially available model complying with the British Standards Specification. A dry-heat oven for sterilisation was also shown, and acknowledgement was made to the eventual British standards to be applied to the apparatus. Optical exhibits included reference to lens tests to determine compliance with the necessary standards, and the frames available under the National Health Service were also shown. Another section dealt with the provision of artificial eyes, of which 11,500 are provided annually.

The influence of electronics upon

The influence of electronics upon speed and accuracy was shown by an Evans electro-selenium blood counter. The sample is diluted 1:200 and a micropump feeds the dilution into a capillary so that a monocellular line of eells is produced. Those are separated as widely as possible and viewed in turn by a dark-ground projection microscope. Each image appears upon a photomultiplier tube, the voltage pulses from which are amplified and a counter unit capable of functioning at a speed of 500 per second totals results. A refinement in the form of a discriminator is inserted in the eircuit in front of the counter. The discriminator adjustment is pre-set at specific sizes and its output is monitored by an oscilloscope. The counter gives a reading that is multiplied by 1,000 to give the total cells in 1 cu. mm. of blood

sample. A count of 5,000 takes ten seconds. Histology equipment, dental apparatus, centrifuges, artificial limbs and samples of the 70,000 invalid chairs and carriages currently on issue occu-

pied the central floor area. Specialised equipment included a gastroscope and a Riches cystoscopic lythotrite, which permits a surgeon to crush stones in the bladder by the aid of vision. Other

specialised equipment included apparatus used in radiography and short-wave diathermy. An iron lung, premature-baby incubator and an operating table were available for inspection.

FIGURES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD

THE first chairman (1952-55) of the History of Pharmacy Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society is a man of wide interests in pharmacy and outside. Barrister, archæologist, antiquarian, company director and Military Medallist, he is widely travelled, a London clubman and City Liveryman, angler and collector. Zest and the enjoyment of life contribute to keep him youthful.

Leslie Gerald Matthews gained his registration as a student with the Pharmaceutical Society during the 1914–18 war with, as he puts it, "shaky latin as one subject but much soun Latin as one subject, but much sounder Divinity as another." A native of Norfolk, he left the City of Norwich school to serve a four-year apprentice. ship in the Norwich pharmacy of F. S. Cullen. After three years' war service, during which he gained the Military Medal already mentioned, he qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1921 with the distinction of the silver medal in pharmacognosy and the Pereira bronze medal. Immediately on quali-fying he joined Burroughs Wellcome & Co., with whom, in one capacity or another (since 1944 as a director of the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.) he has remained. In 1924 he had a short spell in the management of the company's Shanghai associate, but was invalided home. In 1929 he was appointed assistant to the secretary of the Foundation, in 1940 assistant secretary, and in tant to the secretary of the Foundation, in 1940 assistant secretary, and in 1941 secretary. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1945, he was shortly afterwards elected to the Western Circuit and duly attended in Court, robed and available, like any other barrister present, to be called upon to represent a "poor person." Fortunately or unfortunately for himself and for any such hypothetical client the call did not come, and he was free to return to the duties, first was free to return to the duties, first laid on him in 1944, of director of distribution in the Foundation. Since 1948 Mr. Matthews has been mainly concerned with the development of the company's associated houses and with negotiations with outside companies— a task for which his experience as secretary of the Therapeutic Research Corporation from its inception in 1941 no doubt stood him in good stead. He is chairman of the boards of the Australian, South African and South American subsidiaries of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., president of the Italian company and a director of the Indian, New Zealand and Pakistan companies.

During the 1939–45 war he was the first secretary of the general penicillin committee set up by the Ministry of Supply and since 1944 he has been a member of the Council of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and by nomination a member of the Panel of Arbitrators of the London Court of Arbitration.

His business interests have not pre-



68. MR. LESLIE G. MATTHEWS

vented him from taking part in local pharmaceutical affairs, notably as president, 1949–50, of the North London Pharmaceutical Association. He is a member of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission and of the Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie, Paris. In 1957 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Mr. Matthews is known to C. & D. readers as the author of "Eldridge, the Norwich Artist" (C. & D., June 30, 1956, p. 620). He has written on other pharmaceutical historical topics for the

Society's journal, and in American pharmaceutical journals on the progress of pharmacy in Great Britain, patron saints of pharmacy, and a survey of the apothecaries accounts of the Hoare family in the eighteenth century. His other writings include "The Rings of the Serjeants at Law" and "Recent Finds in the Temple," the latter being a report of his own investigation during the rebuilding of the Temple. Incidentally, Mr. Matthews is a Temple resident—a privilege much sought after.

DISCUSSIONS ON PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

Report by a six-body committee

THE May 1956 meeting of Branch representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society passed a resolution suggesting that interested bodies should discuss problems of marketing and dispensing proprietary medicines. Acting on that suggestion the Society's Council called a preliminary meeting of representatives of the National Pharmaceutical Union, Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, Proprietary, Association ceutical Industry, Proprietary Association of Great Britain, Chemists Federation and Guild of Public Pharmacists. That meeting agreed that it was unnecessary to form a permanent committee but that common problems could usefully be discussed at a second meeting of the committee. A draft agenda was prepared to include important matters that were causing difficulty to both pharmacists and the pharmaceutical industry, it being stressed that no criticism was implied of either the industry or any body represented at the discussion.

Ad Hoc Subcommittees

As the interests of the bodies represented varied, it was agreed to appoint two ad hoe committees of limited size to discuss the problems and report to the parent bodies. Both committees were given power to co-opt additional members and on each the Pharmaceutical Society provided, and was represented by, the chairman. Since the items concerned or interested the Codex revision Committee and Joint Formulary Committee, Dr. K. R. Capper (Editor of the Pharmaceutical Society's Scientific publications) was invited to attend the meetings of both committees.

Among the items discussed were the following:-

1. The possibility of providing technical literature for pharmacists to a standard format, size and extent for eonvenient filing and reference; the provision of technical information on all pharmaceutical and veterinary pro-

It was accepted that technical information about medical specialities was essential to both hospital and retail pharmacists; that it was desirable to give information about storage life and stability; and that technical information cards and literature should conform to standard sizes. A hope was expressed that manufacturers would adopt the recommendations of the A.B.P.I. on standard sizes for reference leaflets and cards.

The [Pharmaceutical Society's] "Index of New Products" was said to meet the requirements of most pharmacists and doctors. The chief criticism of the Index was delay in sending out the information cards for new products. To meet that, manufacturers were asked to send advance information about products so that cards could be prepared and distributed to coincide with the introduction of the product upon the market. [The comparable service provided by The Chemist and Druggist is the "Guide to New Medicaments" isued monthly or oftener in the C. & D., and reprinted as perforated gummed sheets for mounting on standard filing cards.]

The complaint was made that sometimes pharmacists were not sent full technical information about new products, but merely information about trade packs. Special application then became necessary, and some manufacturers of veterinary products refused to supply pharmacists with technical information about the products on the ground that they were distributed only to the veterinary profession and not through pharmacists. It was pointed out that some veterinary surgeons, particularly those with a small animal practice, often looked to the pharmacist as a source of technical information about new products, and the A.B.P.I. undertook to draw the attention of its members to those points.

2. Possible inclusion in technical literature relating to a product of a list of proprietary names under which the product is registered in the Common-

wealth and overseas.

Pharmacists occasionally have difficulty in tracing proprietary prepara-tions manufactured in this country but marketed under different proprietary names in the Commonwealth and overseas, and the A.B.P.I. accepted that preparation of the information was a commercial necessity, though it admitted to difficulty in providing the information in a convenient form. The solution was held to be a dictionary of proprietary names which, if prepared, should include products available in this country, the Commonwealth, the United States and Europe. But that United States and Europe. But that would make an excessively large volume, difficult and expensive to compile, and therefore be impracticable. It was suggested that individual manufacturers might consider printing the information on a separate page in their price lists.

The dispensing of proprietary medicines and the problems caused by

methods of packaging them.

The traditional procedure for dispensing proprietary medicines was to hand them out in a container bearing only a dispensing label. Difficulties in following that procedure occurred when the product was packed in an identifiable container or one that bore markings or a label that could not be defaced by adding a dispensing label (tablets with an impressed trade mark or device were given as an example). The result, and the danger, were that the patient became the judge whether or not the right medicament had been prescribed and dispensed. A further difficulty was the inclusion in the outer container of a packing leaflet giving technical information about the pro-That leaflet was clearly not intended for the patient, but could not be removed unless the outer package was broken and consequently defaced. It was accepted that there was no stan-dard pharmaceutical practice for dispensing and labelling proprietary medicines: many pharmacists dispensed the product in the original container with the addition of a dispensing label, but some products were marketed in containers to which a dispensing label could not be affixed. Until a standard pharmaceutical practice was deter-mined for the dispensing and labelling of proprietary medicines, it was accepted that no progress could be made in discussing the matter; the suggestion was made that the Pharmaceutical Society should re-examine the tradi-tional procedure for dispensing proprietary medicines in the light of modern developments.

The recommendation by some manufacturers that a proprietary medieine should be preseribed by using an abbreviation of the proprietary name.

A few manufacturers said they re-commended prescribing a product by an abbreviation of the proprietary name, a procedure that was stated to cause confusion and to add to the difficulties of pharmacists in interpreting prescriptions. Some prescribers had used their own instead of the recommended abbreviations, and it was generally agreed that difficulty and danger would result if the practice of ordering by abbreviation became widespread.

5. Colouring of eapsules and other

pharmaceutical products.

The parties to the discussion decided that nothing could be added to what had already been said on the subject of colouring capsules and other such products, though it was noted that the current United States Pharmacopæia allowed the addition of colour to tab-lets as "a means of identification or patient acceptance," provided that the added colour satisfied the American food and drug regulations. The main problem in dispensing coloured tablets was variation in colour between the products of one manufacturer and those of another, and occasionally even between batches of the same tablet from a single manufacturer. Recognising that difficulty, manufacturers had made every effort to standardise the colour in different production batches. The pur-poses of adding colour were given as being identification, æsthetic appeal and to mask colour changes that might occur in the tablet after manufacture. Adding colour to certain products was held essential to meet competition in overseas markets, and commercially necessary in standard preparations where the drug had been originally introduced under a proprietary designa-tion in a coloured form. Where a standard preparation was made in coloured form, the Committee recom-mended that manufacturers should attempt to standardise on the colour of the product.

Possibility of giving prominence on the label to the strength and official

name of the substance.

It was generally agreed that there had been a recent improvement in labelling pharmaceutical preparations with the strength and official name. though further improvement was possible. The committee recommended giving prominence on labels of pharmaceutical preparations to the strength and official name.

(To be concluded)

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Flaws in the "Supplies Officers' Charter"

THE final report of the Committee on Hospital Supplies (the "Messer Committee"), (see p. 631), deserves and will encounter the strong disapproval of, and opposition from, pharmacists, especially those engaged in the hospital service.

Whatever may be the claim of the Supplies Officer (we follow the report in using capital letters) to specialist ability in other fields, his experience is, so far as pharmaceutical supplies are concerned, generally nil. Whilst sharing the anxiety of Sir Basil Gibson in his minority report not to denigrate those officers, who are no doubt earnest and well-meaning in their office, we find it incredible that a committee of responsible persons should have chosen to ignore that the supply of pharmaceuticals has been successfully handled by professionally trained men from the time of the Apothecaries. In such a matter the Supplies Officer can only act as a post-boy for the pharmacist's orders. He has either no knowledge whatever of drugs or the drug market or a dangerous half-knowledge picked up by the way and without training in drug standards or specifications.

The pharmacist, by contrast, has behind him an academic and practical training greater than that of any other professional person in the hospital except the medical and dental staffs. His professional obligations do not allow him to abdicate his responsibility for choosing the quality and source of supply of his drugs or the amount and disposition of the stocks he must hold. He must by law order, receive, store and issue poisons and Dangerous Drugs. In no circumstances may he be in those matters subject to the overruling of a supplies officer, with or without the approval of the Senior Administrative Officer.

Sir Basil is right when he says "there are few senior administrative posts in the Hospital Service carrying a larger remuneration than the post of Supplies Officer, and . . . the career of a Supplies Officer is well worth pursuing. The hospital service needs the services of first-class Supplies Officers." The body representative of Supplies Officers is rightly endeavouring to raise the status of its members by instituting an examination and qualification, but no such examination exists at present. There is, moreover, nothing whatever which such officers can do in the matter of pharmaceutical supplies that cannot be done better by pharmacists. Administrative ability is not a prerogative of the Supplies Officer and is not necessarily acquired during his "long and

arduous training" to any degree which the pharmacist may not also attain. If there are inadequacies in the pharmaceutical service (and the Committee does not suggest that there are), the answer to the problem lies in the hands of the Minister, who can have a sufficient supply of first-class pharmacists so soon as he is prepared to pay them as generously as he pays the Supplies Officers.

Sir Basil, not content with this "Supplies Officers' Charter," feels that the work of his paragons has not received sufficient notice. Indeed, he says they have been "denigrated." "His [the Supplies Officer's] personal work," he says, "is predominantly of a professional character and his ability to discharge it requires long and arduous training and great experience." But as we have pointed out, no academic attainments require to be obtained by a Supplies Officer that can possibly be compared with those the pharmacist is required to possess. For the Supplies Officer, too, there are no statutory responsibilities. However, the Supplies Officer is not to have the final word and should not "over-rule the departmental head without the matter being referred to the Chief Administrative Officer and only in the last resort to the appropriate subcommittee of the hospital authority." It is clear that the Committee regards the pharmacist as the junior member of the team, to be directed by the "special experience gained in the course of time in matters of a technical nature" by the Supplies Officer.

The Pharmaceutical Society rightly regards it as a breach of ethical conduct for a pharmacist to act as "cover" in circumstances where he cannot exercise proper professional control of the pharmacy in which he is employed. Should there be any serious attempt by hospital authorities to implement the suggestions contained (in somewhat veiled form) in the Committee's report, it may well become necessary to consider whether it would be offending against the Code to take employment in any of those hospitals where a pharmacist is subjected to undue pressure in professional matters. We feel, however, that the recommendations of the Committee are hedged with so many provisos and contradictions as to indicate that the Committee does not wish to bring about any important change in the present state of affairs.

The New Assistant

To most subscribers a new silent assistant—the C. & D. Diary and Year Book, 1959 - has arrived. To the remainder it is on the way. Reference to the book as an assistant is apposite, since there has always been an emphasis on practical and ready-to-the-need information in preparing what we know is to thousands an indispensable reference book that is usually kept accessible in the dispensary or office. Outwardly the new edition, like its predecessors, differs only in the details of the cover advertisements. Internally there are as usual new features, including a five-page table giving the trade mark, presentation, indications and notes of more than twenty sulphonamide derivatives; an equally valuable guide to makers, products and packs of insecticidal preparations (for agricultural and horticultural products, like those in medicine are being increasingly introduced under trade marks, with or without the complication of additional numerals).

The importance of being equipped to apply stock and other controls is apparent to all pharmacists, whether

they are engaged in manufacturing, hospital or retail activities, though it will be those in the last group who will be able to take greatest advantage of the control suggested in a system of constant observation that warns of overstocks and excess spending, and provides the "little extra" that enables the user to replace with good management the less good rule-of-thumb practice adequate for earlier trading conditions. In the section on "Pharmaceutical Services Under N.H.S." the basic information, fully revised, is provided in concise summary for dealing with that vital part of every retail pharmacists' business. As usual the principle adopted has been to present it as coneisely as possible and to avoid the pseudo-legal phraseology which only too often confuses the seeker after information. In preparing books of reference there is always the possibility that the information given is overtaken by events. In one or two respects that has happened to the 1959 Year Book, though for one of the sections affected the cause is a matter for rejoicing. As announced in last weeks issue of the C. & D. (December 6, p. 597) the salaries of hospital pharmacists have been increased, and the table on p. 301 of the diary needs to be amended accordingly in order to be fully current. There are also, on pp. 647 and 648 of the current issue, a number of drug prices which are later than those given in the annual C. & D. Retail and Dispensing Price List included as a loose insert in the copies of subscribers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The new prices should be copied into the main list as corrections. The directory lists are, as usual, of two kinds. The Trade Directory and Buyers Guide continue to be "source of reference" to users, both at home and overseas, of drugs, proprietaries, sundries and accessories of the trade. The lists of secretaries of professional and trade organisations, hospital pharmacists, Clerks to Executive Councils, and the rest provide the means of contacting colleagues and clients and authorities without the irritating searches and delays that might otherwise be unavoidable. The advertisement pages — always worthy of perusal—are as varied, informative and colourful as ever.

The C. & D. Diary and Year Book provides, in fact, instant help when urgently required and is a rich mine of information that has the advantage of not being exhausted by being drawn upon.

Pharmacist and Coroner

THERE are certain situations which rarely befall a pharmacist, and which it is therefore natural to avoid thinking much about. In consequence he may fail to gain the knowledge, wisdom or experience with which to eope with certain emergencies when they do occur.

Pharmacists are generally well acquainted with the statutes that directly affect their profession, but are apt to consider the remainder as "the other fellow's business." Perhaps because of some inherent insularity to which most of us in all walks of life are subject, pharmacists rarely explore the labyrinths of general legislation. When, therefore, a pharmacist becomes faced with problems such as may arise at a coroner's inquest it is desirable, and indeed necessary, for him to have some authoritative guidance. We therefore commend the action by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in reissuing, with revisions, its statement concerning coroners' inquests, especially as it is understood that the modifications have been made under no less

expert advice than that of a leading coroner—and one with special qualifications. Perhaps that accounts, on the other hand, for what we feel is the rather over-formal way in which the notice has been drafted. Although a legal representative for any pharmacist called upon to attend an inquest is not, according to the notice, always desirable, a legal interpreter of it seems almost necessary. The notice does not, of course, take cognisance of the fact that many pharmacists are covered by the Chemists' Defence Association, which might not give the same advice to its subscribers as is contained in the memorandum. Most defence associations require to be informed immediately of any untoward circumstances that have arisen, so that they may knowledgeably assess the possibilities of the situation.

Certainly any pharmacist who, after these new warnings, allows himself to be put at any unfair disadvantage in a coroner's court by failing to take some positive and appropriate action will have only himself to blame.

Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

THE advertisement literature of internationally known works and building contractors does not often find its way into the C. & D. office, and the cover of Laing Year, with its colour photograph of giant cranes and girder constructions, suggested that into the mailing list of John Laing & Son, Ltd., had crept one not-too-appropriate name. That impression was dispelled by some of the inside pages. The Editor may not be—and is not—contemplating the erection of say, a new headquarters building, but was certainly interested to see among illustrations of the company's recent achievements pictures of the pharmaceutical research laboratories of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Alderley Park, Ches; research headquarters of Thomas Hedley & Co., Ltd., Longbenton, Neweastle-on-Tyne, a factory for Prices (Bromborough), Ltd., Bromborough Pool, Ches, an office block and warehouse for Upjohn of England, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex, and production departments for CIBA, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex-not an unimpressive array of projects (brought to completion in one year, apparently) within the pharmaceutical and chemical industries by a single contractor showing examples at the same time from the aeronautical, atomic power, thermal power, automobile, synthetie rubber and other industries, from Coventry cathedral and three universities, not to speak of road-making eontraets of considerable magnitude..

*

My television programme having given me an opportunity of seeing pharmaeists "as others see us" I watched with more than usual closeness the portrayal of a pharmaeist in the programme "Starr & Co." on November 13. The hero of the episode, marked out by a balding head and a long white coat, was heard muttering something about adrenaline suppositories before striding across a "set" intended to represent a chemist's back-shop lounge. Taking a small package from a table set at an extreme distance from his dispensary our TV pharmaeist passed from view into the shop. There was a distant murmur of voices followed by the distinctive tinkle of a eash register. The chemist's housekeeper, meanwhile, was preparing herself to deliver a large basket of medicines. The pharmaeist deplored the absence of the messenger boy (he was ill) and offered to deliver the medicines himself. When that offer was deelined, he assured his housekeeper that she was "a good woman." It was a pleasant fantasy. I have myself had the experience of being without an errand boy, and my wife, devoted though she is. was unwilling to hump the delivery basket round the neighbourhood. He must have been a very eligible bachelor to inspire such devotion in a housekeeper!

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

SCOTS APPROVE CERTIFICATED ASSISTANTS

Films Committee reports progress

RESOLUTION adopted by the Scottish Department Executive "That the Council should be supported in their opinion that the certificate of Assistant-in-Dispensing of the Society of Apothecaries of London should be regarded as a suitable standard for assistants to pharmacists in hospital" was received at a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on December 2 and 3. It was noted that the resolution supported the policy adopted by the Council in discussions with the Ministry of Health on the position of assistants-in-dispensing in the hospital pharmaceutical service.

The president explained that Mr. Adams's absence from the Wednesday morning meeting was due to the death of his wife during the early hours of that day. The Council asked that a letter expressing their sympathy should be

sent to Mr. Adams.

Scientific Publications Laboratory

The report on work done in the laboratory of the Scientific Publications Department in the half-year to June 1958 was received, and the Council agreed that it should be published. The president congratulated the organisation on the amount of work that it had got through. He was sure members of the Society had no conception of the extent of the investigations that went on at 17 Bloomsbury Square.

Sir Hugh Linstead (secretary, Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission) outlined preliminary plans for future contacts, individual and collective, between French and British pharmacists, including a possible congress in Great Britain; a British research scholar for France; arrangements for lecture tours in both countries; tentative proposals for two French workers to pay short visits to London, one to study pharmaceutical engineering, and the other to study Franco-British relations in the history of

The matters referred to in the report of the meeting of the Executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference included a report by Mr. M. H. Thomas on behalf of the Llandudno local committee that 630 full books of tickets and fifty-four day tickets had been issued for the 1958 meeting of the Conference. The Executive also considered suggestions submitted by Mr. H. Ridehalgh for the Conference in Bournemouth in 1959 and provisionally accepted the preliminary programme (which follows the lines of that at Llandudno).

The annual reports of the boards of examiners for England and Wales and of Scotland for 1958 were received, and it was agreed to circulate them to the Press and to the Schools. The Council agreed arrangements for holding the written examination at a number of centres during 1959. Concessions were granted to two applicants in respect of practical training and to another in respect of admission to the entrance examination. Three applications for permission to sit for the examination under Section XIX(18) of the by-laws were granted.

The Establishment and Organisation Committee asked for expressions of appreciation to be conveyed to those responsible for the organisation of the two evening meet-

ings recently held under the new arrangements.

A letter was received inviting the Society to appoint delegates to attend a health congress at Harrogate, April 27 to May 1, 1959. Mr. D. W. Hudson, who expected to be present, agreed to represent the Society.

The Council agreed to the use of the legacy reported in November for the purchase of a canteen of cutlery for use on ceremonial occasions in the Society's Hall, and that the cabinet should bear a suitably inscribed plate.

Grants amounting to £1,379 were made to fifteen widows,

six members and one dependant of a member. One grant of £25 was made from the Orphan Fund and one of £108 from the War Aid Fund. Two applications for assistance were deferred and two rejected.

The report of the warden of Birdsgrove House showed that, in the month to November 16, 1958, twenty-five guests stayed at the convalescent home for an aggregate of thirty weeks, against thirty-seven and sixty-three weeks in the corresponding period of 1957. Four contributions amounting to £22 to supplement weekly payments were received from guests. Gifts in kind were also received.

The Films Committee, in its report, expressed thanks to Monsanto Chemicals. Ltd., for having provided six slides showing disintegration tests on tablets and apparatus for testing the hardness of tablets. It was noted that the film "Counting the Cost," produced, directed and photographed by Mr. G. H. M. Graham, had been more widely used than any other in the Society's film library, and might well prove to be one of the most popular amateur films ever made. The Committee noted that a Home Safety Committee had expressed interest in producing a short amateur film on the storage of medicines and poisons in the home. The Committee took the view that the production of such a film should be a matter for the Society, and that a television programme was a more suitable medium for the topic than a film. The chairman of the Committee suggested that the production of a film on Birdsgrove House, though too expensive a project if undertaken by a commercial company, might be a suitable task for an amateur filmmaker or an amateur group. The Committee again considered a suggestion that films should be made of traditional pharmaceutical techniques that were rapidly becoming obsolete. It was pointed out that techniques that were once commonly practised would soon be forgotten, and should be filmed for the benefit of posterity and historical record. Those suggested were the gilding of pills, plaster making, the preparation by hand of soft-gelatin capsules. lozenge and pastille making, and the care of leeches. Dr. Stanford undertook to photograph any of those techniques if a skilled person were produced to perform them. The question was to be further investigated. The Committee began consideration of its future policy. At the outset it had decided to concentrate on encouraging the production of films and other visual aid media for use in the training of students. Schools of pharmacy consulted had all given priority to the need for films illustrating the preparation of sterile pharmaceutical products. It became evident that that topic required a series of perhaps forty films, each complete in itself and produced to illustrate a part of the syllabus, on the assumption that it would be shown by the teacher at the end of a lecture. Five films in the series had been made to an agreed pattern, and a sixth had been purchased, and it was suggested that the list should be recirculated to members of the Committee. It was agreed to prepare a memorandum on the use made of the films since they were added to the film library, and the Committee decided to consider later the need for films illustrating large-scale pharmaceutical manufacturing processes that could not be shown in the schools and would not be seen by the average student on visits to works during the academic course. It was also agreed to consider what encouragement might be given to the production of films for pharmacists. Professor Shotton reported that he had been unsuccessful in his search for a possible sponsor for a film on the dispensing of radioactive substances.

The report of the History of Pharmacy Committee stated

that Mr. Bloomfield had been appointed chairman for the year, and expressed appreciation of the services of Professor Trease as chairman during the past two years. Mr. Sparshott having reported that many pharmacies had prescription records dating from about 1860 which they could no longer store, the Committee confirmed that such records need not be preserved unless they had particular historical interest, such as prescriptions for persons of national fame. The Society already possessed a representative collection of prescription records of the period, but local libraries and record offices might also be interested in preserving examples of them. The Committee was reminded that cuttings, pamphlets, labels and advertising circulars were often stuck on the flysheets of prescription record books, and that they were sometimes of more interest than the records themselves. Among items suggested for inclusion in the next news letter were a preliminary report on records of the Russell Street Pharmacy and a short note on the history of schools of pharmacy. A pamphlet issued by Marriott and Judd in 1870, offering postal tuition for the "Pharmaceutical Preliminary Examination," recently discovered, was the earliest yet found. The Committee took note that much new material had been brought to light since the Committee had been formed, especially through inquiries made by the Society's inspectors. In the future it could not be assumed that new material would be continually available, and the work would be planned on the basis of known records. Dr. Whittet agreed to discuss with the chief pharmacists of various hospitals the need for recording histories of hospital pharmaceutical departments. It was also suggested that inquiries should be made to determine whether any wholesale drug importers had preserved their records. Historical items recently received included a report entitled "Early Victorian Pharmacy, 1820-40," prepared by Mr. A. E. Bailey, M.P.S., giving an account of pharmaceutical practice in that period in a good-class family practice in the then village of Highgate. Another interesting document submitted by Mr. H. Kerruish, Douglas, Isle of Man, was an indenture dated 1802, between "Hugh Lloyd, Druggist,

of the City of Chester," and Richard Brassey, a student. Mr. Matthews reported correspondence with Professor Sonnedecker on the opportunities available for post-graduate students to study the history of pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin.

Alteration to By-laws

The Finance Committee's report noted that the by-law dealing with the Society's investments had been found to require amendment to make it applicable to Scotland, because of differences in the law of property between the two countries. It was recommended:

That Section XIV Clause I of the by-laws be altered by the deletion of subclauses (6) and (7), and the insertion of the following:-

- (6) in the purchase of freehold ground rents or freehold or leasehold land, messuages, tenements and hereditaments within England and Wales provided that as regards leaseholds, the term thereof shall have at least sixty years to run; or in the purchase of lands or house property, feuduties or ground annuals in Scotland, or
- (7) upon the security of freehold property, freehold ground rents, land charges or rent charges in England and Wales or upon heritable security in Scotland by way of first mortgage or bond, up to the limit of two-thirds of the value.

The Council approved the recommendation.

It was reported that there had been no registrations as "Student" since November 1. Four former members of the Society, having paid the necessary fees and penalties, had been restored to the register. On the recommendation of the Law Committee it was agreed that the names of one applicant for reciprocal registration under by-law XIX(14) and of five persons under by-law XIX(16) should be added to the register of pharmaceutical chemists, and that the names of two other applicants should be added on submission of documents and payment of fees.

The Law Committee's report stated that, in October 1958, the Society's inspectors and agents had visited 1,186 authorised sellers, seventy-three listed sellers, and 270 drug-store proprietors and similar traders.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Delayed Shock

[Being the reaction of a chemist contractor on receiving an extra 7019 x 0.07d. as container allowance.]

SIR.

A rise in pay of point O-seven? "Too much" he cried and rose to Heaven. Neo Crœsus

Rural and Remunerative

those SIR.—Towards pharmacists who seek central city premises with all the high rents, high rates and cut-throat competition, I feel no envy or uncharitableness. How mistaken they are in choice of site. In a large village I know in Derbyshire, with no opposition for miles, the pharmacist is dis-pensing three times as many N.H.S. scrips (and private too) as many a city business I have done duty in.

Apothecaries' Hall Dispensers

SIR,—Vital issues affecting the status and salary of Apothecaries' Hall dis-pensers are being fought on their behalf at the present time. It is strongly urged that any Apothecaries' Hall dispenser who is not already a member should immediately join their own Association, to give support to those efforts. Further information will be gladly supplied on application to the Association's secretary (Miss E. Linton, 65 Oak Road, Manchester, 8), or the treasurer (Miss I. T. Watson, 38 Royal Crescent, London, W.11).

E. LINTON. Manchester, 8

Storage of Aspirin

British Pharmacopæia, SIR,—The 1958, states that aspirin and tablets containing aspirin "should be kept in a well-closed container." The instructions in the British National Formulary, 1957, are that all tablets containing aspirin should be "kept in containers which prevent the access of moisture. Should not manufacturers of proprietary brands of tablets containing aspirin therefore cease to issue their bulk sup-Surely plies in cardboard containers? the instructions regarding storage, as contained in the B.P. and the B.N.F., should be complied with by the manufacturer as well as the retailer.

NORMAN R. BANKS, director, NORMAN L. BANKS, LTD., chemists, Portsmouth

Upholding Retail Pharmacy

SIR,—I have read the letter from Mr. C. H. Patrick ("Sign of the Times" (C. & D., December 6, p. 608) and like, I hope, many other chemists, I must thoroughly endorse the remarks at the end of his letter about non-voters in the elections of the Pharmaceutical Society. It is obvious that one does not vote unless the men chosen on the Council. What offers is generally the "old gang," with a new "apprentice" or two to make up for any vacancies. Pharmacy is, and always will be, a trade, and it is up to the Society to help its trading memthe Society to help its trading mem-bers, even if that means altering the Charter. Otherwise I cannot see where their income will come from in future years. It is chiefly men of fifty and over who are upholding retail pharmacy today, but they cannot go on for ever. As a suggestion, it would not be a bad idea for some of the "higherto spend three months a year in a busy dispensing business and three months in a holiday resort business in the peak of the season, both paid at hospital rates. I feel sure they would then come down to earth.

W. M. BINGHAM,

Bournemouth



COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY BECOMES AN INDUSTRY

A £1-million Kodak plant at Hemel Hempstead will not long be large enough

OUT of innumerable systems of colour photography the one that has proved both technically and commercially practicable is the "integral tripack," first marketed as Kodachrome by the Kodak organisation in 1935, and now essentially the basis of virtually all colour films manufactured.

So far as Britain was concerned, Kodachrome exploitation was interrupted by the 1939–45 war, but a factory and plant costing in the region of £1 million and now in operation at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, will need further expansion before long if it is to cope with all the demand

with all the demand.

The "integral tripack" is a film on which three separate emulsions are coated, their combined thickness a fraction of 1/1000 in. The coatings are sensitive to red, green and blue respectively and are processed to give independent coloured images that combine to reproduce approximately the colours of the original. The integral tripack may be of a kind processed to give a positive image on the transparent base

(as in Kodachrome) or of a second kind processed to give a colour print on paper (as in Kodacolor). Both processes are operated at Hemel Hempstead.

With advances in and simplifications of apparatus for colour photography, its practice by amateurs has increased tenfold in five recent post-war years. At Messrs. Kodak's Harrow works, where the processing of Kodachrome in Britain was first done, accommodation for the expanding output became inadequate. The company's policy, moreover, was to remove from Harrow all operations other than the production of sensitised material. When, in 1957, Kodacolor film was released, and a move from Harrow became imperative, a factory was acquired on an 8½-acre site on the industrial estate of Hemel Hempstead. A building already on the site was modified for the processing and printing of Kodacolor roll films (the building also now houses administrative offices, canteen, kitchen, and engineering workshops), and plans were immediately put in hand for erect-

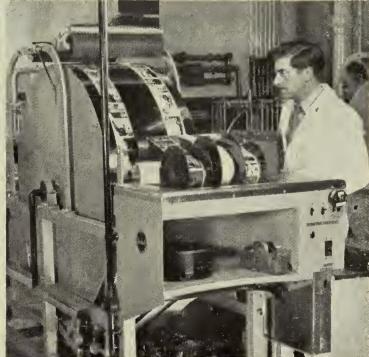
ing and equipping on the site a building for processing 35-, 16- and double 8-mm. Kodachrome films. That new building is now in operation. Gradually the whole of the company's colour processing operations are being transferred to it from Harrow—a switch-over that is expected to be complete in 1960. Processing staff from Harrow are being assisted financially to move to the new town and, with new employees engaged locally, there is now a pay-roll of 400-500, with the expectation that by 1960 it will be around 1,000.

Kodak colour products received at Hemel Hempstead are sorted by size and type into Kodachrome (8-, 16- or 35-mm.) and Kodacolor (spools or negatives); any "foreign" material (i.e., by other makers) being returned to the sender.

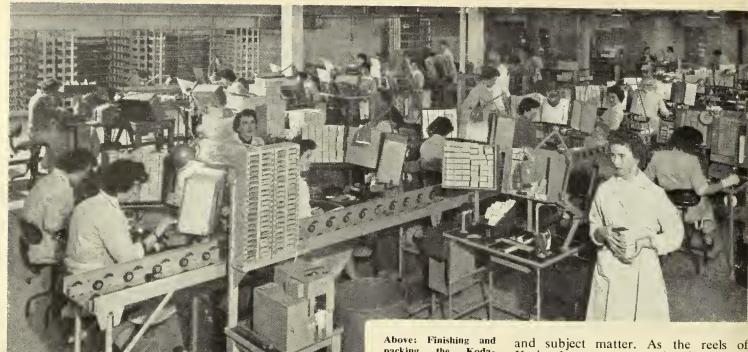
Handling Kodachrome Films

The 8-mm. and 16-mm. Kodachrome films are identified for their passage through the works by being, with the





At left: 35-mm. Kodachrome film being inspected by the supervisor of the department as it emerges from the drying cabinet of the processing machine. At right: Kodacolor prints coming through to the take-off end of the developing machine.



film-carton flap, perforated with individual code-numbers; 35-mm. film receives its perforation through film and yellow address-tag. The coding opera-tion, of course, is done in the dark, and the coded films are spliced together into a continuous roll of up to twenty 8- or 16-mm., or up to 100 35-mm. films. Each developing machine (there are separate types for the two smaller and the larger-gauge films) consists of a series of tanks through which the a series of tanks through which the film is drawn mechanically in loops. The roll passes through eight chemical solutions (negative and colour developers, fix and bleach), through eight washes, and through a drying cabinet to emerge spooled for projection.

In the works a complicated and elaborate installation of tanks, pipes. flow meters and heat exchangers controls to within $\pm \frac{1}{4}$ °F. the temperatures of all solutions and wash waters. Chemical solutions are analysed and adjusted before use, and recirculated through the tanks, replenisher being metered into the system to maintain the baths at a consistent level of activity. All the developed spooled films are examined by projection.

Identifying the Material

The 8-mm. films are processed in their 16-mm, format and then slit, and rewound (as are the 16-mm.) on projection reels. Leader strips are spliced on. Each 35-mm. film is chopped into single frames and mounted in card-board mounts made on the premises. The film carton or address tag bearing the customer's name and address identifies the film. It is used again when the film is addressed to him through the post.

Unlike Kodachrome films, which come direct from customers, Kodacolor is received through photographic

packing packing the Koda-chrome films calls for a department of considerable size and numbers to cope with the heavy and increasing demands of users. Below: Control of the circulation activity and temperature of developing solutions is critical.

calling for replenishment by automation and instrumentation methods under human observation.



dealers, and the work is identified by the dealer's order form. That accompanies films or negatives through all stages of developing and printing. The Kodacolor films are transported on racks, from which the films hang, through chemical and wash baths in a conventional tank developing machine. After processing and drying they are inspected, and any negatives not considered capable of giving good prints are notched at the edge to indicate they are not to be printed. Notched negatives are returned to the customer with an explanatory leaflet explaining the faults.

Printing is done on photo-electric exposing machines that automatically compensate for variations in exposure

and subject matter. As the reels of Kodacolor paper are printed they are processed and transported mechanically to a heated drum, on which they are dried. Any unsatisfactory print is rejected, and condemned print being marked so that, at a later stage, any necessary correction may be made and the negative reprinted.

While the prints are being processed and examined the negatives in strip are chopped and walleted. Later the examined rolls of prints are similarly chopped before matching with their respective negatives, unsatisfactory prints being passed back for reprinting. When there is a full complement of good prints the order is rechecked, priced and packed for dispatch.

Contacts with Customers

To maintain good relations with the eustomer a department, at present num-bering forty, handles telephone calls and correspondence and answers in-quiries. One of the department's problems is the number of orders that are undeliverable through inadequate (or non-existent) details of name and ad dress. In a twelvemonth there may be as many as 40,000 such problems. Some owners may, on slender clues, be traced in directories or voters' lists. The remainder have to be indexed or filed so that, if the customer later sends the missing information, they may be located and identified.

Phenomenal as the rise of growth of colour photography has been, its peak is far from being in sight. The process for Kodachrome is so critical, and the plant so costly, that it will continue to be handled by the manu-facturers. For Kodacolor a different future is probable. So soon as Messrs. Kodak are in a position to do so they are intending to make the "know-how" available to such trade processing firms as are prepared to handle the work.

One thing that was obvious from

a visit to the Hemel Hempstead works is worth passing on by chemists to their customers: for good daytime colour photographs in this country bright sunshine when the exposure is made is essential. The contrast between the best and the poorest was most marked.

ULSTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

30 per cent. too many pharmacies in Northern Ireland?

MANY trade problems ranging from the sale of jewellery by chemists to the fixing of the weekly early closing day were discussed at the annual meetof Ulster Chemists' Association, held in Belfast on November 27. Mr. A. Templeton, J.P. (president) was in the chair. The annual report of the executive committee was adopted and the financial statement was approved.

No new candidates were nominated for election to the committee and the president declared the following eight retiring members re-elected for a further period of three years:—Miss C. B. Abernethy, Messrs, J. C. Acheson, H. S. Anderson, W. H. Boyd, J. Caldwell, H. Donaghey, M. C. Mooney, C. A. Quinn.

President's Address

In his presidential address, MR. TEM-PLETON said that his pleasure in presiding over the meeting was marred by the absence through illness of Mr. C. Quinn (honorary secretary). The members of the committee knew how much time and study Mr. Quinn gave to help his colleagues, particularly in looking after the drug section in the price list. "I should like to record our appreciation of his valuable services and our sincere good wishes for his speedy recovery. Another member of the executive committee, Mr. Clarke, is ill and I trust that

he, too, will have a speedy recovery."

Mr. Templeton regretted the small attendance at that meeting. "It seems rather peculiar that we can have large attendances at lectures and demonstrations which are interesting, but do not put much more money in the till, but our members do not bother to come to support the U.C.A. which looks after their bread-and-butter lines.

This has been a year of great importance to retail pharmacy. Templeton. Referring to the Restrictive Practices Court decision about the Chemists Federation he said that it was disappointing. "This is becoming increasingly the age of specialists and the public will usually display its good sense in ignoring the wildly ack the ad claims of advertisers and ask the advice of a chemist or doctor who has specialised knowledge to tell at a glance from the formula on the label if an item is of any medicinal value. From a financial point of view it is to be deplored that those medicines to be found outside a pharmacy are the ones which display the largest profit when bought on best terms. Naturally that is why unqualified persons want to sell them.

Up to now I know that my remarks will be endorsed by the executive committee, but I would like to continue with some items that may not. Some of them I may not even endorse myself but they are the results of conversation with many chemists throughout Northern Ireland.

The committee has gone into the question of better profit margins with many manufacturers but has not met with any success. It seems that the old-fashioned style of pharmacy with its

quiet dignity and large percentage of profits but small turnover is dead. Pharmacy offers no rewards to the man who sits back and relaxes, believing that because he is a qualified chemist the world owes him a good living. To-day the chemist must consider himself first as a professional man and secondly, but equally important, as a keen businessman. The two are not incompatible.

But you cannot boost sales without an efficient staff. We all know that in the old days many pharmacies were staffed almost entirely with apprentices. Cheap labour does not pay today, I am disgusted at the number of completely inexperienced young girls who appear to be in charge of the counters. That cannot inspire confidence in a customer or build up the reputation of the

Cosmetics, for men and for women, are the rightful prerogative of the chemist and are coming into use generally instead of only occasionally, and they do offer to experienced sellers a practically unlimited scope for increased sales. 35 mm. photography has been greatly developed in the past few years. The ordinary box camera and 120 film are hardly worth bothering about. But selling those items occupies time. An pharmacy would have at least one Ph.C. looking after the dispensing and another after the retail end, each able to relieve the other, but how many arrangement? afford such an

Present Trends

After over forty years as a proprietor it seems to me that pharmacy has reached a critical stage. There were three possibilities in the future," said Mr. Templeton, adding that there were "at least 30 per cent, too many chemists' shops in Northern Ireland." The possibilities were that with all the fair and unfair competition the majority would gradually descend into teel" poverty; "cut-throat" con competition would start and drive out of business those who could not bear the "In the end that might be a good thing to let the weak go to the wall and make the fight worthwhile for those who survive, but the cost would be heavy," commented the president.

The third possibility was amalgama-on. "At first thought that might appear ridiculous—I thought it ridiculous at the time I heard it—but consider it. For example, take two shops in any area. That means two pharmacists, two [lots of] rents, rates, and staffs, with the attendant worries of 'cover' for the attendant worries of holidays, etc., and keen competition, with its loss of profits. They amalgamate and immediately their chief worry is gone and they have the ideal arrange-ment."

The president thanked the members of the executive committee for their support and also Miss C. B. Abernethy for the work she had done in connection with the proposed training in cosmetics, and Miss A. E. Strachan (secretary) "for her help throughout the year, without which I could not have carried on.

After the president's address there was discussion on the growing tendency of pharmacists to extend their business to the sale of watches and cheap jewellery. It was agreed that, since that was essentially a trade matter, a recom-mendation should go from the meeting that those goods should not be handled by pharmacists.

Mr. J. CALDWELL (U.C.A. representative on the C.F. council) gave a comprehensive report upon the happenings following the decision of the Restrictive Practices Court in the case of the Chemists Federation.

A Financial Burden

The subject of the multiplicity of new lines on the market was given full consideration, and it was generally agreed that some action was necessary because pharmacists would soon be unable to bear the financial burden of holding comprehensive stocks. Mr. W. H. BOYD pointed out that to dispense immediately every prescription that came into a pharmacy required a stock of a minimum of 10,000 items. Mr. W. J. Sandford, speaking about bulk packs, said that the amount of broken bulk on the shelves was one of serious import to pharmacists. He thought that pressure should be brought to bear to ensure that standard packs were adopted by all manufacturers. THE CHAIRMAN stated that the executive committee had that subject constantly in mind, but manufacturers had pointed out many difficulties with which they had to contend.

Opening a discussion on suggested Saturday closing for the weekly half-holiday, MR. W. H. IRWIN said that holiday, MR. W. H. IRWIN said that he had brought that matter before the executive committee some time ago because there was considerable difficulty in holding counter staff who, so soon as they had been trained, were attracted to the large stores which closed on Saturday afternoons. If rota chemists remained open, there was no reason why other chemists should not close

each Saturday afternoon.

It was finally agreed, on the proposal of MR. J. CALDWELL, seconded by MR. J. K. McGregor, that the matter should be discussed at the January meeting of the executive committee, after which a questionnaire would be sent out to each city member on the suggestion of a general Saturday half-holiday; and on the proposal that the late-night should be abolished.

Rebate Problem

Mr. M. V. HENDERSON said that there was growing concern at the practice of some firms reducing their prices without allowing rebate to stockists and MR. R. FOYE cited the case of a manufacturer who refused to exchange an old pack when it was replaced by a new one. THE CHAIRMAN said that those and other similar problems would be dealt with by the secretary individually.

DEATHS IN 1957

Registrar-General's medical statistics

DEATHS from coronary heart disease have doubled in number since 1947 according to the Registrar-General's Statistical Review, 1957, Part I (medical tables). During the year there was an increase of 2 per cent. in deaths from that cause (47,809 men, 28,515 women) over the 1956 totals, and nearly 15 per cent. of all deaths are due to coronary heart disease.

Just over 18 per cent, of all deaths (94,017) were attributable to cancer. That was an increase of 1,307 over the 1956 total. Male deaths numbered 50,056 and female deaths 43,961, representing an increase in the death rates over 1956 of thirty-eight per million population for men, but a decrease of one per million for women, Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus numbered 19,119, of which 16.430 were male and 2,689 female; the death rates for cancer of that site increased again: for men from 726 per million popula-tion in 1956 to 759 in 1957, and for women from 111 to 116. Nearly 33 per cent. of all male deaths from cancer were ascribed to cancer of the lung and bronchus, but only 6 per cent, of the female deaths.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) was 4,784 (3,414 male, 1,370 female), a decline between 1956 and 1957 of 10 per cent, for males and

of 13 per cent. for females. Deaths from that cause were less than a quarter of the 1949 figure. There were only six deaths from diphtheria and ten from scarlet fever — both record low numbers. Deaths from whooping cough numbered eighty-eight (equalling the record low number in 1955), and from acute poliomyelitis 226 (114 in 1956). There were two deaths from smallpox, the first in Britain since 1953

In September 1957, 1,095 deaths were assigned to influenza compared with twenty-seven the previous month. The number of deaths from influenza in 1957 totalled 6,716, over 90 per cent. of which occurred in the last four months of the year. The death rate for 1957 per million perulation for 1957 per million population was 150, compared with fifty-nine and sixtyseven per million in 1956 and 1955 respectively. That was three per million higher than the rate for 1953, the year of the previous cpidemic, but less than half the rate for 1951. Deaths from diseases of the ear and mastoid process continued to dccline, from 230 in 1956 to 193 in 1957; a decline of 76 per cent, since 1947.

There were 5,315 suicides in 1957 (3,170 males and 2,145 females), thirtythree more than in 1956.

The Review is available from H.M. Stationery Office (price £1).

PHARMACISTS AND CORONERS' INQUESTS

A statement by the Pharmaceutical Society's Council

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued for publication the following amended statement of advice to members of the Society affected, or liable to be affected, by coroners' inquests into fatalities attributable to overdoscs of drugs.

RECENTLY, at a coroner's inquest following a fatality due to an overdose of a dispensed medicine, comment adverse to pharmacists was made by the coroner who had been inaccurately advised as to the law by a medical witness. This incident makes it advisable to repeat in an amended and amplified form the advice given to the Branch Representatives meeting in 1955. The changes have been introduced on the suggestion of Dr. R, Ian Milne (honorary secretary of the Coroners' Society of England and Wales) whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

A pharmacist who has reason to fear that there may be adverse evidence or comment upon the quality or manner of his dispensing where death follows, or appears to result from, an overdose of dispensed medicine is recommended forthwith to request the coroner that he may be notified of the time and place of any inquest. This should mean that he (the pharmacist) will have inquiry made of him to establish his interest and connection with the case, and the inquiry may not only inform him to some extent of what he has to answer but also enable him to remind the coroner of the legal requirements of the dispensing and issue of any particular medicine.

If he is notified of an inquest, he should, and if properly summoned he must, attend and exercise his right, as an interested party, to ask questions designed to rebut allegations or testimony adverse to him. He may not address the coroner or his jury on the facts but may remind the coroner of the law.

Legal representation of the pharmacist may, unfortunately, give the impression that there is something to be hidden, and the desirability of representation should be considered on its merits in each case. The Society is always prepared to give advice herc.

The attention of pharmacists is called to the desirability of their being able adequately to refresh their memories from prescriptions in their possession or obtained by the coroner from the pricing bureaux. Coroners Rules, 1953, rule 20 imposes a duty upon a coroner to adjourn an inquest if the conduct of any person is called in question on any grounds which the coroner thinks substantial (and relevant to the inquest) if that person is not present and has not been summoned to attend or otherwise given notice of the holding of the inquest. Such adjournment is for the purpose of giving that person the opportunity to be present. It is to be hoped that the proper working of this rule will pre-vent unwarranted and irrelevant adverse criticism of pharmacists.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In Shropshire during January March, 283,769 prescriptions (189,742 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £82,272. Average cost per prescription was 69.5d.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED

BEFORE REGISTRATION
From the "Trades Marks Journal," November 19 For insecticides (5)

CHOC, 777,543, by Laboratoire Agir, Paris, France.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, disinfectants and preparations for killing

weeds and destroying vermin, all being goods containing xanthines or their derivatives (5)
DIAXANTHIN, 777,634, by C. H. Bochringer Sohn, Ingelhelm-on-Rhine, Germany,
For pharmaceutical preparations and substances,

sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)
MYALEX, 778,598, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pliarmaceutical tonic preparations and substances for human use (5)

RITONIC, 778,628, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For sanitary substances, disinfectants and deodorants (5)

GRIDSAN, 778,761, by Flush Chemicals, Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For anæsthetics (5)

SCANDICAN, 778,902, by A.B. Bofors, Bofors, Sweden.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of skin ailments (5)

QUINODERM, 779,293, by Agprolin, Ltd., Oldham, Lancs.

For medicinal powders having analgesic or antipyretic properties (5)

EFFASOL, 779,586, by Therapeutic Products, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use, all being imide compounds (5)

ISO-MEGIMIDE, 779,599, by A. & G. Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. For all goods (5)

VILLESCON, 779,735, by Dr. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H., Biberach-on-the-Riss, Germany. ENBETAN, 780,449, by A. & G. Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of haemoblastosis (5)

DEGRANOL, 779,960, by Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegyeszcii Termekek Gyara, R.T., Budapest. Hungary.

For p'narmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

LAPISAN, 780,583, by W. H. Hammond (Chemists), Ltd., Hull, Yorks.
For photographic apparatus for enlarging, re-

producing, projecting and viewing transparencies and prints; and photographic projection screens

MANUFOC, 777,936, by Vcb Aspecta, Dresden. Germany.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus

and instruments and parts and fittings (9) SUPERMATIC, 780,612, by A. H. Lakeman (Printing Machinery Appliances), Ltd., London, W.6.

For non-electric devices for cleaning the lenses of spectacles (21)

I-GLO, 775,155, by Thomas Matthew Wiley, Birmingham, 31.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 26 For chemical products for use in colour photography; sensitised films for use in colour photography and colour cinematography; and paper and plates, all being sensitised articles for use in colour photography (1)

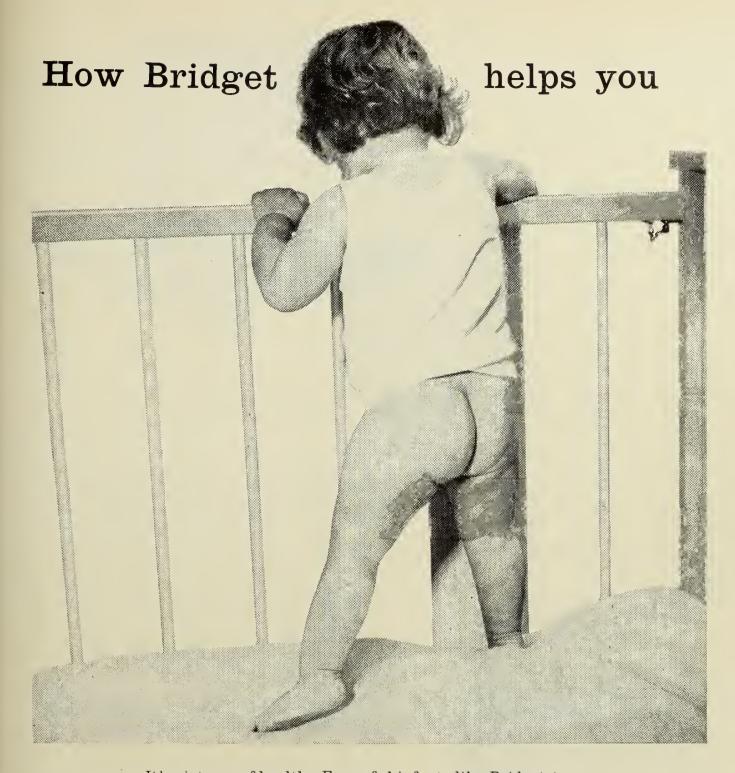
Device with word AGFACOLOR, 776,562, by Agfa, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany, For all goods (1)

THIDRIN, 781,255, by British Schering, Ltd., London, W.8.

For detergents, being preparations for use in cleaning factories and the like establishments (3) SWISH, 775,536, by 11. Russell (Soaps & Dis-

infectants), Ltd., Liverpool.
For photographic and cinematographic cameras; photographic and cinematographic projectors; lens holders, lens hoods and holders for light filters, all being for use with photographic and cinematographic cameras; and flasliguns for photograp!:ic purposes (9)

MASCOF, 778,269, by Julius Joseph Silber. London, W.C.1.



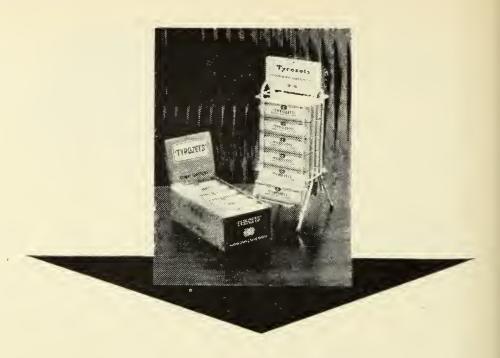
It's pictures of healthy Farex-fed infants like Bridget (seen by mothers all over the country) that help to keep Farex sales higher than those of any other baby cereal. Make the most of this national advertising - from today feature Farex more prominently in your pharmacy. We have all the show material you need.





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MERCK SHARP & DOHME LIMITED HODDESDON, HERTS.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10: In the CRUDE DRUG section, Canary Isles COCHINEAL was marked up by 2s. per lb. on the spot in sympathy with dearer shipment offers; Peruvian silver-grey however was unaffected by the

Good quality hand-picked Alexandrian Senna Pools are now hard to find, and no improvement in the position is expected before April-May 1959. Spanish SAFFRON was easier by 10s. per lb. at 220s. on the spot. No change was noted in the tight supply position of IPECACUANHA. Jamaican GINGER was easier by 5s. per cwt. on the spot and Gum ACACIA by 6s. for

shipment.

The Nationalist Chinese Government during the week announced the lifting of the ban on CITRONELLA OIL exports. It will be recalled that that Government imposed a ban last month to try to stop a slump in the world market price for the oil (see C. & D., November 15, p. 541). The export floor price for the oil has been lowered from 85 U.S. cents to 60 cents and at the same time it was appeared that the same time it was announced that the island's citronella exports for 1959 would be fixed at a maximum of 4.5 million lb. Shipment quotations for the oil on the London market were at 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Whilst Chinese PEPPER-MINT was unchanged Brazilian and Formosan oils were lower in all positions. Chinese Spearmint on the other hand was 2s. per lb. up at 25s. The decline in Bois DE ROSE prices continued with spot sixpence per lb. cheaper and shipment down by one shilling. Bourbon GERANIUM was 2s. per lb. lower and PALMAROSA by sixpence. Lower forward prices included PETITGRAIN, down twopence per lb. and Lemongrass, down one penny.

For the second week in succession

B.P. grade of ZINC OXIDE was reduced by 30s. per ton, the present rate for 2-ton lots being £109 per ton.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ADRENALINE. — Rates for synthetic B.P. are from 1s. 1d. (500-gm. lots) to 1s. 6d. (10-gm.) per gm. and ACID TARTRATE, B.P., from 9d. to 1s.

Gallic acid.—B.P. is 10s. 7d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots. Technical grade is 9s. 9d. per lb.

GUAIACOLS.—LIQUID B.P. is 16s. 3d. per for 28-lb. lots; CRYSTALS, 16s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s. 3d.

10DINE.—Resublimed is 13s. 2d. per lb. 1-cwt. lots, or 12s, 8d. in 5-cwt. lots. Minimum delivered rate for CRUDE is now 15s. per kilo.

IODIDES. — Current include the following:-Current quotations (per lb.)

	28-10.	1-cwt.	5-cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
POTASSIUM	7 6	7 3	7 0
SODIUM	13 0	12 9	12 3
AMMONIUM	21 9	20 5	_

lodoform.—Powder is 22s. 4d. per lb. in 28-lb. lots; 21s. 8d. in 1-cwt. and 21s. 1d. in 5-cwt. lots. Crystals are 3s. per lb. more than the powder.

LACTATES. — CALCIUM, B.P., is 2s. 10d. per lb. in 5-cwt. lots and 2s. 11d. in 1-cwt. lots; CALCIUM SODIUM for similar quantities is 4s. 9d. and 4s. 10d. per lb.

Lactic acid. — B.P. is 4s, 5d, per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s, 4d, for

Lactose.—English, in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt, paper-lined sacks, is £129 10s, per ton, delivered in the United Kingdom.

LEAD ACETATE. — B.P. crystals are 200s. per cwt. and technical, 180s.

MANDELIC ACID.—In 1-cwt, lots the price is 12s. 6d. per lb., with the CALCIUM SALT also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE is 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Quotations (per kilo) for less than 50-kilo lots are now follows:—AMMONIATED, B.P., lump or powder, 58s. 9d.; PERCHLORIDE, B.P., powder, 50s. 9d. and lump, 51s. 9d.; SUBCHLORIDE (calomel), B.P., 58s., OXIDES, yellow, B.P., 61s. 6d.; red B.P.C., 1949, 62s. 6d.

METOL. — In 1-cwt. lots the price is 24s. 6d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE. — B.P. in 12-winchester lots is 2s. 7d. per lb.; 10-gall. carboy, 2s. 2d., and 5 carboys, 2s. Stabilised in 40-gall. drum lots, 166s. per cwt.; technical, 149s. per cwt.

PHENACETIN. — In 5-cwt. lots makers' price is now 6s. 8d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PHENAZONE. — Imported material minimum rate, 13s. 10d. per 1b.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C., is 2s. 4d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE, — B.P. powder is 110s, per cwt. 1-4-cwt, lots and 105s, per cwt, for 5-cwt, and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE.—In 5-cwt. lots the price being asked is 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — In 1-cwt. lots B.P., is 1s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P. sticks are from 6s. 8d. per lb. and pellets, 5s. ld.; technical flake, 1s. 4d.

Potassium 8-hydroxyquinoline sulphate. — 1 kilo is 47s. ld. and 50 kilos,

44s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pharmacopæial quality is 100s. per cwt. (crystal or powder) in 1-cwt. lots.

Potassium Permanganate. — Current rate for B.P. material for I-cwt. lots is 1s. 11d. per lb. Technical is 204s. 6d. per cwt. and £193 10s. per ton.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — One-cwt. lots are 3s. 6d. per lb.

Potassium sulphate. — One-cvare from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. - One-cwt, lots

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—One-cwt. lots are 5s. 6d. per lb.

QUININE. — Makers' rates for 1,000-oz. lots are now:—SULPHATE, B.P.C., 1932, ls. 10d. per oz. SULPHATE, B.P.C., 1953, 2s. 0½d.; BISULPHATE, 1s. 10d.; DI-HYDRO-CHLORIDE, 2s. 4½d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 2s. 6½d.; ETHYL CARBONATE, 4s. 3d.

RESORCINOL.—1-cwt. lots are now quoted at 13s, per lb. by manufacturer.

ROCHELLE SALT. — Rates (per cwt.) for ROCHELLE SALT. — Rates (per cwt.) for powder or granulated material are as follows:—In 5-cwt. lots or over, 200s. per cwt.; 1-cwt., 202s. 6d. SEIDLITZ POWDER, ordinary strength is 160s. 6d. per cwt. in 1-cwt. lots; smalls, from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb, Extra strong is 172s. 6d. per cwt., and from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. for small quantities. Double-strength is 180s. per cwt.; smalls, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

Salicin.—Quoted at 17s. 6d. per oz.

Salicylic acid.—Prices are now: 5-cwt. ots in bulk, 3s. 0½d. per lb.; 1-cwt. lots in 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SALOL.—Quotations for B.P.C. are about 9s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

SANTONIN. — Minimum terms for home market are 400s, per kilo.

SEMICARBAZIDE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Technical grade is 15s. 8d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

SILVER SALTS. — PROTEIN, 36s. 3d. to 42s. 9d. per lb.; VITELLIN from 68s. 6d. to 76s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

STRYCHNINE.—Per oz.; ALKALOID, crystals, 8s. 3d. HYDROCHLORIDE, 8s. 4d.; SULPHATE, 7s. 3d.; NITRATE, 8s. 9d., all for 100-oz. lots in free containers.

ZINC OXIDE. — Lower. B.P. quality in 2-ton lots is now £109; 1-ton, £109 10s.; 10-cwt., £111.

Alcohol

British spirit per proof gall.:—

Ethyl Alcohol: (95 per cent. Gay Lussac. 66 o.p.); where the number of proof gall. taken over any one year ended March 31 is 300,000 or over 4s. $0\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 200,000 and less than 300,000, 4s. $0\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 100,000 and less than 200,000, 4s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 50,000 and less than 100,000, 4s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 2,500 and less than 50,000, 4s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. Prices are exclusive of duty and are for tank wagon lots. In 40-gall. drums there is a surcharge of 1d. per proof gall. The following grades are subject to a premium on the above prices as set out in the next paragraph: paragraph:-

Absolute Alcohol, 95.5 per cent., 74.5 Absolute Alcohol, 95:5 per cent., 74:5 o.p., 3d. more per proof gall., the special high strength (99:9 per cent., 75:2 o.p.), 5d. more. Doubly Rectified Alcohol (S.V.R.) 95:8 per cent., 68 o.p., is 3d. more and P.I. Rectified Alcohol, 96:1 per cent., 68:5 o.p., 8d. more. R. R. Absolute Alcohol (re-rectified, 99:7 per cent., 75 o.p.), 14s. 10d. per bulk gall. net.

Methylated Spirit

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:—

Great Britain are as follows:—

Industrial Methylated spirit: Strength 61 o.p., 500 gall, and over, 5s. 11d.; 100 gall, and under 500 gall., 6s. 2d.; 40 gall, and under 100 gall., 6s. 5d.; 10 gall, and under 40 gall., 6s. 10d.; 5 gall, and under 10 gall., 7s. 3d. Strength 64 o.p., ½d. per gall.; 66 o.p. (B.P.), Id.; 68 o.p., 3½d. more than the above rates with 74 o.p. at 6s. 8½d., 6s. 11½d., 7s. 2½d., 7s. 7½d. and 8s. 0¼d, per gall, for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 1½d. per gall. off list price—minimum, 500 gall. For industrial methylated spirit of standard toilet quality prices are from 7s. 2½d. (tank wagon) for 500 gall, to 8s. 8d. for 5–10 gall. (in drums) for 61 o.p.

Pyridinised industrial methylated spirit:

Pyridinised industrial methylated spirit: Strength, 66 o.p., 500 gall. and over, tank wagon delivery, 6s, 2d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 6s, 6½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s, 9½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 7s, 2½d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s, 7½d.

Mineralised methylated spirit: Strength 64 o.p. in one delivery, 100 gall, and under 500 gall., 6s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.; 40 gall, and under 100 gall., 6s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$.; 10 gall, and under 40 gall., 7s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$.; 5 gall, and under 10 gall., gall., 7s. 7s. 7½d.

Methylated resin finish is 3d. per gall. over and methylated shellac finish is 1s. per gall. over the prices of pyridinised methylated spirit.

Terms:—Deliveries free and carriage paid on returned empties; net cash.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot supplies of Spanish napeltus are 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR.—Kobe is 10s. 6d. per lb., duty paid; new-crop for January-February 1959 shipment, 8s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ALOES. — Cape prime on the spot is 230s. per cwt. and for shipment, 205s., c.i.f.

ANISE (STAR).—Chinese is 110s. per cwt. c.i.l. and 135s. spot, duty paid.

BALSAMS. — Quotations per lb. are:—CANADA: Spot, 23s. COPAIBA: Para from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., duty paid. PERU: Spot, 9s. 10d. in bond. Tolu (genuine as imported): 24s., B.P., 16s. 6d.

BELLADONNA.—Herb is 8s. 3d. per 1b. on the spot. Root is 1s. 6d. spot; shipment, 1s. 3d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block on the spot is £22 to £28 as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot rounds are 6s. per lb. and shipment, 5s. 9d., c.i.f.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural is 1s. 5d. per lb., and rossed is 1s. 11d.

CHILLIES. — Spot Mombasa are 185s. per cwt. and Zanzibar, 225s.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon for shipment (c.i.f.) per lb.; OOOO, 6s. 9d.; OOO, 6s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.; OO, 6s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d.; seconds, 4s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d.; featherings, 1s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d.; quillings, 4s. 2d.; chips,

CLOVES. — Zanzibar on the spot are 3s. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 8¼d., c.i.f. CLOVES. -

Cochineal.—Silver-grey Peruvian quoted 6s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.; Canary Isles black-brilliant, 20s. 6d.; silver-grey, 17s. 6d.,

COCILLANA.—Bark is 1s. 8d. per lb. on the spot.

GINGER.—African, 97s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; for shipment, 90s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 on the spot is 275s. per cwt.

ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts are 142s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; Dccember-January shipment, 121s., c.i.f.

Honey. — Australian light-amber is 113s. to 117s. and medium amber 102s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. Argentine, 125s. to 130s.; Jamaican, 130s. to 135s.; New Zealand clover, 160s. to 170s.; all per cwt. on the spot.

Hydrastis. — Spot 28s. per lb.

Hyoscyamus.—Dutch leaves (niger) are Is. 6½d. per 1b., c.i.f., prompt shipment.

lpecacuaniia. — No offers for early shipment by primary shippers. Business done in Matto Grosso January–March by re-sellers at 52s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot is offered at 5s. per Ib.

LIQUORICE. - Natural root: Persian on the spot is 47s. 6d.; for shipment, 42s. 6d., c.i.I., per cwt. Block juice: Anatolian and Chinese, 190s. per cwt., Italian stick from 310s. to 476s. per cwt. Spray dried extract, 2s. 10½d. per lb.

LOBELIA HERB. — Spot offers of American are 4s. 6d. per lb. and for shipment, 3s. 6d., c.i.f. Dutch 3s. 1d., c.i.f. for shipment.

MACE. -- Whole on the spot is from 23s. 6d. per lb.

Menthol.—Chinese is 52s. per lb., duty paid and 47s., c.i.f.; Brazilian, spot, 36s., duty paid, December shipment, 33s., c.i.f. Formosan for shipment, 36s.,

MERCURY. - Price per flask (76 lb.) is £74 on the spot.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian 80's, 17s. per o., spot; sound unassorted, 13s. 9d.; lb., spot; sor defectives, 12s.

Orange Peel. — West Indian bitter quarters are 11d. per lb.; Spanish, 1s. 8d., as to quality, thin-cut Tripoli. 2s. 3d.

Orris root. — Florentine is 330s. per

Papain.—Shipment is 24s. per 1b., c.i.f., for grade one, spot, 25s.

Pepper.—White Sarawak spot, 2s, 7\frac{1}{4}d.
per Ib., December shipment, 2s, 7d., c.i.f.;
Black Sarawak spot, 1s, 7\frac{1}{4}d.; DecemberJanuary shipment, 1s, 6\frac{3}{4}d., c.i.f. Black
Malabar nominal at 212s, 6d. per cwt. on
the spot; new-crop for December-January
shipment, 182s, 6d., c.i.f.

Pyreturum.—Extract, minimum 25 per ent. w/w pyrethrins, is 75s. per lb. for small lots.

QUASSIA.--Chips have been cleared on the spot and no shipment offers.

QUILLAIA.—Spot offers of whole bark at 140s. per cwt.; cut, 170s. shipment, 110s., c.i.f. Whole for

RAUWOLFIA. — Canescens, 2s. per 1b., c.i.f.; Vomitoria, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; Serpentina, 6s., c.i.l. asked.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small to medium offering from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per lb., as to quality. Best grades not available on spot.

SAFFRON. — Spanish is quoted at 220s.

Sarsaparilla.—Jamaican native red on the spot is 2s. 9d. per lb. Shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

2s. 6d., c.i.f.

SEEDS (Per cwt.). — Anise.—Spanish, 162s. 6d.; Turkish, 140s., both duty paid. Caraway. — Dutch quoted at 120s., duty paid. Celery. — Indian unchanged at 180s. on spot, new crop for June-July shipment reported sold at 122s. 6d., c.i.f. Coriander. — Moroccan dearer on spot at 57s. 6d., duty paid; Polish sold at 152s. 6d., duty paid; Moroccan for shipment quoted at 44s., c.i.f. Cumin. — Cyprian, spot nominal, 260s.; Iranian, 260s., duty paid and 240s., in bond. Dill.—Indian quoted at 70s., spot and shipment at 58s. 6d., c.i.f. Fennel. — Chinese is 150s., duty paid; Indian, 170s. Fenugreek. — Moroccan sold at 46s., duty paid. Mustard. — English unchanged at 125s.; Danish, 95s., duty paid.

SENEGA.—Spot offered at 14s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f.

Senna. — *Tinnevelly* Leaves, prime No. 1, 1s. 5d. per lb., f.a.q., No. 3, 10d. Pods, manufacturing short at 1s. 6d. and hand-picked, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. *Alexandria* pods: Manufacturing, offered from 1s. 6d. with hand-picked from 5s. to 6s. Best grades in short supply.

SHELLAC. — F.O.T.N. 180s. per cwt., F.O. No. 1, 205s.; fine orange, 217s. 6d. to 270s.

SLIPPERY ELM. — Grinding quality bark is 2s. 7d. per lb.

STRAMONIUM. — Indian LEAVES are 70s. per cwt., and European 80s. on the spot.

SQUILL.—White is quoted at 80s. per cwt. on the spot.

Tonquin beans. — Para on the spot are olfered at 8s. per lb. Shipment, 7s. 6d., c.i.f.

Tragacanth.—No. 1 ribbon is £11 £120 per cwt., No. 2, £105 to £110.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger is 62s. 6d. on the spot; current crop for shipment, 58s, 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: Indian (with rootlets) is 130s, and Belgian, 175s. to 195s. per cwt. Dutch (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 159s., c.i.f.

Vanillin.—Rates (per lb.) are now: 5-cwt. lots, 25s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 25s. 6d. 56-lb. 25s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 26s.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES'—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 490s.; shipment, 475s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 450s. in bond; shipment, 435s., c.i.f. Benguela spot, nominal; shipment 440s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA.—Spot 460s. CARNAUBA.—Fatty grey spot, 555s.; for shipment, 527s. 6d., c.i.f. Prime yellow, spot, 940s.; shipment, 835s., c.i.f. WAXES. - (Per cwt.). BEES'-

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE.—Chinese, 8s. per lb., spot; shipment, 7s. 9d., c.i.f.

BAY.—West Indian is 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

Bois de Rose.—Brazilian is 15s. 3d. per lb. on the spot and 14s. 3d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese is 1s. 9d. per lb. in bond.

CASTOR.—Home-produced B.P. oil on the spot is £130 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot is 4s.; shipment, 3s. 3d., c.i.f. Formosan, spot 3s. 10½d., in bond; shipment, 3s. 7½d., c.i.f.

CLOVE. — Madagascar leaf, 7s. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f. Rectified 87–88 per cent., 9s. 3d. Distilled bud oil, English, B.P., 30s. to 31s.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. is 11s. 6d. per gall. in charged returnable drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall.

Fennel.—Spanish sweet on the spot is quoted at 9s. 6d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is 120s. per lb. on the spot and 117s. 6d., e.i.f. Algerian,

LAVANDIN.—Spot is from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. for original drums.

LAVENDER.—French oil, 40-42 per cent. is at 50s. per lb.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish is at 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per lb. for original drums.

LEMON.—Top grades from 27s. 6d. to 32s. per lb. on the spot. Californian for shipment, 25s. to 28s. 6d., c.i.f.

Lemongrass. — Spot 5s. 6d. per 1b., and shipment, 5s. 2d., c.i.f.

PALMAROSA.—East Indian, 22s. 6d., spot, and 18s. 6d., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 24s., duty paid and 20s., c.i.f. per lb.

PENNYROYAL. - Spot is quoted from 17s. per lb., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — Arvensis: Chinese PEPPERMINT. — Arvensis: Chinese is 24s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 21s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 8s., spot, and 7s. 4d., c.i.f. Formosan, 16s. 6d., spot; new-crop for December shipment, 14s. 3d., c.i.f. Piperita: Italian "Mitcham"-type from 42s. 6d. to 50s.; American 27s. 6d. to 30s. as to origin 30s., as to origin.

Pine.—Punilionis on the spot is 16s. er lb.; sylvestris, 25s.; Siberian (abietis), 12s. 6d.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 8s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for best quality.

RUE.—Spanish is 25s. per 1b. on the

SAGE.—Spanish is 9s. 9d. per lb.; Dalmatian, 37s. 6d.

SPEARMINT.—Offers of U.S.P. grade are from 45s. per lb. on the spot. New-crop for shipment, 45s., c.i.f. Chinese, 25s., spot and 21s., c.i.f., per lb.

Tangerine. — Hand-pressed is 55s. per Ib. and machine-pressed, 42s, 6d.; others, 28s. to 35s. on the spot.

VETIVERI. — Spot is currently at about 80s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—Spot is from 32s. 6d. to 46s, per lb, as to grade.

UNITED STATES REPORT

New York, December 9: The prices of Borax and Boric acid are being increased from January 1, 1959. Powdered borax, technical grade, will be raised \$2.50 to \$55 a ton, while crystal borie aeid will be \$26.50 higher at \$160 a ton and powdered borie aeid \$2.50 at \$116. CRUDE DRUGS were rather inactive with prices unchanged. Among ESSENTIAL OILS the only price change was an increase of 10 cents in Spear-MINT to \$6.35 a lb.

C. & D. RETAIL AND DISPENSING PRICE LIST

CHANGES since issue of the annual list with the C. & D. Diary and Year-book, 1959. The changes should be entered into that list to bring it up to date.

The drug index for November was 206.8

The drug index for November was 206.8						
C	ost	Ų.	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per	Item	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
70	500 gm.	Acid. ricinoleic., B.P. '48		2 1	$0.7\frac{1}{2}$	0 1
69	500 gm.	Acid. salicylic		$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	0 8	0 1
23	500 mils	Acid. sulphuros., B.P.C. '49		0 9	$0 2\frac{1}{2}$	0 1
7 6 87	100 gm.	Acid. tannic			3 3	0 6
21	500 gm. 500 gm.	Aloe Capensis pulv		2 10 0 8	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 1
26	500 gm.	Alumen pulv Ammon. bicarb	2 5	0 10	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2\frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$	0 1
90	500 gm.		_	2 11	0 101	0 1
82	10 gm.	Amphetamina S.1.(4)	per	grain	0 1	4 1
174	500 gm.	Anthem. exot			1 8	0 3
45 106	500 gm. 25 mils	Applicat. detergens., B.N.F	_	1 5	0 5	0 1 1 10
135	1 oz.	Aqua aurantii flor, conc Argenti nitras indurat. 8's	_		_	2 9
30	500 gm.	Arsenic. alb. pulv. S.1. P.I.(4)	3 5	$0.11\frac{1}{2}$	$0 3\frac{1}{2}$	
111	100 gm.	Bismuth subnitras	_		4 9	0 7
24	500 gm.	Calcii hydroxid	_	$0 9\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	—
432 408	5 gm.	Cocaina D.D. Cocain. hydrochlor D.D.	per	grain	1 3	<u> </u>
52	5 gm. 2 kilo	Crota puly	per	grain 0 5	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	_
348	500 mils	Creta pulv Elixir aromat., B.P.C. '49	1 6	11 2	3 4	0 6
120	500 mils	Elixir diamorph. et pini co.,				
	}	B.P.C. '49 D.D.	_	5 4	1 6	$0 2\frac{1}{2}$
84	500 mils	Emuls. menth. pip		2 .8	0 10	0 1 1
45 108	5 gm.	Ephedrina P.I.(8)	per	grain	0 1	4 6
108	25 gm. 500 mils	Ephedrin. sulphas P.I.(8) Ext. sennæ liq	per	grain 3 6	0 1 1 1	2 2 0 2
32	500 mils	Fehling's solution No. 1	3 8	1 0	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	
57	500 mils	Fehling's solution No. 2	5 0		0 02	
		P.II.(15)	6 6	1 10	$0 - 6\frac{1}{2}$	
56	100 gm.	Gelatum alumin. hydrox. sicc		_	2 4	0 4
46 48	500 gm.	Glycerinum Guaiacol, B.P.C. '49	6 7	1 10	0 7	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
48	25 mils	Guaiacol, B.P.C. '49 Guaiacol, carb., B.P.C. '49	_	_	6 10	$0.11\frac{1}{2}$
135	25 gm. 100 gm.	Hydrargyrum wgt.			6 10 5 9	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c } 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10 \\ \end{array}$
147	500 mils	Inf. rhei conc., B.P.C		4 9	1 5	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$
44	500 mils	Liq. aluminii acetatis	_	1 5	0 5	
36	500 mils	Liq. arsenicalis S.1.(5)	_	1 2	0 4	
42 37	500 mils	Liq. azorubri Liq. calciferol		1 4 5 3	0 5	0 21
36	100 mils	Liq. calcii hydroxid	0 11	5 3	1 7	0 21/2
36	500 mils	Liq. calcis chlorinat	4 1	1 2	0 4	
67	100 mils	Liq. ferri iodid			2 10	0 5
38	2 litres	Liq. hydrogen. perox. 10 vol	1 1	0 4	0 1	—
75	500 mils	Liq. pancreatin, B.P.C	_	2 5	$0 8\frac{1}{2}$	0 1
40 69	500 mils 25 mils	Liq. plumbi subacet. fort. P.I. (9) Liq. vitamini A conc	_	1 3	$0 4\frac{1}{2}$	1 5
69	25 mils	Liq. vitamini A conc Liq. vitamin. A et D conc			9 9 9	1 5 1 5
39	25 gm.	Lithii carbonas, B.P.C. '49			5 6	$0 9\frac{1}{2}$
38	25 gm.	Lithii citras, B.P.C. '49			5 5	$0 9^{\frac{1}{2}}$
41	25 gm.	Methylthionin. chlor	_		5 10	0 10
29 54	100 mils	Narist. ephedrin., B.P.C S.1.(5)	_	4 1 1 9	1 3	0 2
24	500 gm. 1 dr.	Nux vomica præp S.1.(5, Oculent. cocain., B.P.C. D.D.			$0 6\frac{1}{2}$	3 0
21	1 dr.	Oculent. physostigmin. S.1.(5)	_	_		2 8
42	500 gm.	Ol. ricini	4 8	1 4	0 5	_
153	25 gm.	Ol. santali E.I	_			3 1
54 51	500 mils	Ol. sinapis express., B.P.C Paraldehydum	_	1 9	$0 6\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
93	500 mils 500 gm.	Paraldehydum Pasta titan. dioxid		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	0 6 0 11	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$
54	25 gm.	Phenobarbitonum R only	_			1 3
26	500 gm.	Pix liquida	_	0 10	0 3	— .
66	500 gm.	Potassa sulphurata		2 1	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 1
64 48	100 gm.	Proflav hemisulph		grain	2 9	0 41
53	5 gm. 25 gm.	Proflav. hemisulph Propylhydroxybenzoas	per —	grain	0 1	4 10
126	25 gm.	Saccharinum sodium	per	grain	0 1	2 7
30	25 gm.	Safrol, B.P.C. '49	_		4 8	0 8
36	2 kilo	Sodii chloridum	1 0	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	
29 60	25 gm. 500 gm.	Sodii glycerophos., B.P.C. '49		1 11	4 1	0 7 0 1
54	500 gm.	Sodii phosph. acidus Spt. saponis kalin. meth		1 11 1 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
24	500 mms	Sulphur sublimatum	2 9	$0 9\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	
38	25 gm.	Tartrazina, B.P.C	_		– [0 9
41	100 mils	Terebenum, B.P.C		-	1 9	0 3
		Concluded on p.	048			

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, December 15

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Enfield Arms, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. R. W. Unwin (Philips Electrical, Ltd.), on "Flash Photography."
ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, the Unicorn, Gidea Park, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. O. H. Waller (Editor, The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) on "Blue Pencil."

Thursday, December 18

Bristol Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, board room, old eouncil house, Corn Street, Bristol, 1, at 7.15 p.m. Mrs. S. M. L. Tritton on "Wine Making."

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Metropole hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Mr, H. Steinman (a member of the Society's Council) on "Are You

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

PROGRAMME details are given to enable chemists to put in linking-up displays if they wish. Notice given is as far in advance of the programme date as can be guaranteed by the broad-casting companies. Where known, the number of appearances of the product during the week is shown in parenthe es.

December 21-27 LONDON

Ajax cleanser, Alka-Seltzer, Amami wave set, Anadin (3), Andrews liver salt (2), Aspro, Beecham's pills (3), Brylcreem, Cadum soap, Camay soap (2), Colgate dental cream, Eno's Fruit Salt.

Horlicks, Lucozade.

Macleans indigestion remedies. Max Factor beauty preparations, Milk of Magnesia (2), tablets, Moorland indigestion tablets. Owbridge's lung syrup. Phensic (4). Ribena.

Trojan soap pads.

MIDLAND

Alka-Seltzer, Amami wave set, Anadin, Andrews liver salt (3), Aspro, Beecham's pills (2). Brylcreem, Cadum soap, California syrup of figs. Camay soap (2). Carter's little liver pills. Colgate dental cream.

Fennings' little healers, Knight's Castile soap (7).

Macleans indigestion remedies, Max Factor beauty preparations (2), Milk of Magnesia, tablets, Moorland indigestion tablets. Owbridge's lung syrup. Phensic (4). Silvikrin pure. Trojan soap pads.

NORTH

Alka-Seltzer (2), Amami wave set, Anadin (3), Andrews liver salt (3), Aspro, Beecham's pills, Brylcreem, Cadum soap, California syrup of figs, Camay soap (12), Cephos (4), Colgate dental eream.

Fennings' little healers (2). Knight's Castile soap (7).

Mac throat sweets. Macleans indigestion remedies. Max Factor beauty preparations, Milk of Magnesia, tablets. Moorland indigestion tablets. Owbridge's lung syrup. Phensic (3), Ribena.

SCOTLAND

Anadin (4). Andrews liver salts (3). Askit (12). Beecham's pills (3). Brylereem, Cadum soap. Colgate dental cream.

Farley's infant food (2).

Setlers. Silvikrin pure.

Mae throat sweets (2). Macleans indigestion remedies (2). Max Factor beauty preparations. Milk of Magnesia, Moorland indigest.on tablets. Phensic (5). Phosferinc, Ribena (2).

WALES

Alka-Seltzer (2), Amami wave set, Anadin (3), Andrews liver salts (3), Aspro, Beecham's pills (3), powders (4), Cadum soap, Camay soap (3), Colgate dental cream.

Lucozade (4).

Macleans indigestion remedies (2), Max Factor beauty preparations, Milk of Magnesia tablets, Moorland indigestion tablets, Owbridge's lung syrup, Phensic (5), Phosferine (3), Pin-Up home permanent (3). Rinstead pastilles.

Silvikrin leaf shampoo. Simpkin's products, Tro-

jan soap pads. Veno's cough mixture (4).
SOUTH

Brylcreem, Cadum soap, Camay soap (2), Colgate dental cream,

Fennings' little healers. Gleem, Knight's Castile soap (7).

Max Factor beauty preparations. Milk of Magnesia tablets, Moorland indigestion tablets, Ribena,

WILLS

Mr. A. ASHFIELD, M.P.S., 1 Florence Road, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, left £1,711 (£1,618 net).

Mr. J. Aspell, M.P.S., 40 Devonshire Road, Bathampton, nr. Bath, Somerset, left £13,934 (£13,818 nct).

MR. H. N. BAILEY, M.P.S., The Limes, High Street, Bletchingley, Godstone, Surrey, left £5,519 (£5,391 net).

Mr. S. W. Barter, M.P.S., 3 Hiham Gardens, Winchelsea, Sussex, left £5,730 (£4,325 nct).

Mr. W. W. Bennett, M.P.S.I., 2 Bath Terrace, Moville, co. Donegal, Republic of Ireland, left £9,041.

MR. J. BRIERLEY, M.P.S., 23 Jopson Street, Middleton, Manchester, left £1,662 (£1,608 net).

MR. C. I. BRODRICK, M.P.S.I., Church Street, Athenry, co. Galway, left £8,340.

Mr. A. Carey, F.P.S., 3 Cumberland Avenue, Chilwell, Notts, left £2,050 (£1,997 net).

Mr. W. I. DAVID, M.P.S., 3 Plasycoed, Upper Cwmtwrch, Swansea Valley, Glam, left £6,666 (£5,246 net).

Mr. H. Donaldson, M.P.S., 28 Northfield Road., Kings Norton, Birmingham, left £11,768 (£11,709 net).

Mr. J. F. R. Douglas, F.P.S., 19 Durham Avenue, Bromley, Kent, left £10,237.

Mr. B. FILLINGHAM, M.P.S., 42 The Chase, Coulsdon, Surrey, left £14,043 (£13,931 net).

Mr. J. GILIFTT, M.P.S., 66 Preston Old Road. Cherry Tree. nr. Blackburn, Lancs, left £32,762 (£30,619 nct).

Mr, W. J. Latty, M.P.S., High Street, Wargrave, Berks, left £9,098 (£8,949 net).

Mr. James Jones, M.P.S., 56 Shakespeare Avenue, Milford Haven, Pembs, left £21,255 (£21,058 net),

MR. W. PINSON, M.P.S., 186 Shakespeare Street, Coventry, and 279 Harnall Lane East, Coventry, left £38,111 (£36,051 nct).

MR. H. M. PIGGOTT, M.P.S., 274 Ladysmith Road, Enfield, Middlesex, left £4,747 (£4,192 net).

Co	ost	Item	16 oz.	4 oz.	I oz.	1 dr.
d.	per	T.C.II.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
35	100 gm.	Terpineol		_	1 5	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$
51	25 gm.	Theobromin. et sod. sal	_	_	7 3	1 1
186	100 mils	Tinct. aurantii		_	8 0	1 2
126	500 mils	Tinct, benzoin., B.P.C		4 1	1 3	0 2
64	25 mils	Tinct, cannabis D.D.	_			1 9
120	500 mils	Tinct, krameriæ, B.P.C. '49		3 10	1 2	0 2
93	500 mils	Tinct. valerian. simp	_	3 0	0 11	$0 1\frac{1}{2}$
105	500 mils	Vap. benzoin., B.P.C	_	3 4	1 0	$0 - [\frac{1}{2}]$
60	25 gm.	Viola crystallina			—	1 3
45	25 gm.	Virid, malachit., B.P.C. '49		_		0 11
81	25 gm.	Virid, nitens				1 8
47	500 gm.	Zinci carbonas, B.P.C. '49	_	1 6	$0 - 5\frac{1}{2}$	
57	100 gm.	Zinci chloridum (sticks)		8 1	2 6	0 4

Co	ost	TABLETC D ('1 (' Ac'))		100	
d.	per	TABLETS. Retail (in container)	s. d.	s. d.	
300	1,000	Aloes et nuc. vom., B.P.C S.1.(6)	1 8	5 3	
279	1,000	Aloin, co., B.P.C,	1 7	5 0	
72	100	Amidopyrin., gr. 5 S.1. R only	3 3	10 6	
182	1,000	Aspirin co., B.P.C	1 1	3 1	
183	1,000	Aspirin et opii co., B.P.C P.I.(13)	1 3	3 7	
273	1,000	Calcii gluconas. gr. 10, B.P.C	1 7	4 10	
84	1,000	Calcii lactas, gr. 5	0 9	1 10	
192	1,000	Calcii sod. lact., gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$, B.P.C	1 1	3 2	
108	1,000	Calomel, gr. 1/6	$0.11\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	
108	1,000	Calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	$0.11\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	
135	1,000	Calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	2 10	
279	1,000	Cascaræ co., B.P.C P.I.(13)	1 7	5 0	
102	1,000	Dexamphetamin, sulph. 5 mgm S.1.(4)		2 5	
62	1,000	Digitalis præp., gr. 1 S.1.(5)		1 10	
198	1,000	Easton's, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$, B.P.C P.L(13)		3 3	
270	1,000	Easton's, dr. 1, B.P.C P.I.(13)	1 4	4 2	
90	1,000	Grey powder (up to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$)	0 11	2 2	
84	1,000	Hexamin., gr. 5, B.P.C	0 11	2 1	
192	1,000	Phenacetin., gr. 5	1 4	3 8	
156	1,000	Phenolphthalein. co S.1.(5)	1 2	3 2	
117	1,000	Potass, bromid., gr. 5	1 0	2 7	
312	1,000	Quinin. bisulphat., gr. 2	1 9	5 5	
88	100	Quinin. bisulphat., gr. 5	3 10	12 10	
204	1,000	Rhei et sodii bicarb., B.P.C	1 4	3 10	
87	1,000	Thyroid, gr. 1 P.I.(13)	$0 9\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	

CAPSULES, Retail (in container)

1,000 | Cascara, liq. ext., min, 30 5 4 | 19 0

The bold letters and figures at left of dispensing price relate to the classification of poisons in The Chemist and Druggist Poisons Guide.

C. & D. WEEKLY LIST OF PRICES

ed: R = Reduced; 1.R.P. = Inclusive Retail Price; * = Tax 30 per cent,

130

		$\mathbf{A} = A$	dvanc
CALMIC, LID.		T 18	R.P.
Cerevon elixir 4 oz.		3	9 R
20 07.		15	5 R
40 04.		29	4 R
80 oz.		54	0 R
DUNCAN, FLOCKHART	& CO.	. LTD.	(from
December 9)			
Furadantin tablets	Eac	lı	
50 mgm, 25	18	5 27	71 R
250	168 1	0 253	3 R
EVANS MEDICAL SUPP	PLIES, 1	JD.	
Colliron capsules* 30	3	6 6	4 A
250		0 34	0 A
1,000		0 113	6 A
Collubarb 500		9 A	
Fphretuss* 4 oz.		3 7	8 A
40 oz.		6.4	
Ferlucon tablets 5,000		0 163	6 R
elixir 4 oz.		9 7	2 1
2 litres		0 64	6 A
Hepamino 5 oz. Hepovite 5 oz.		4 21 9 11	6 A
Hepovite 5 oz. tablets 2		4 4	8 ZL 6 ZL
500		0 69	4 7
Heprona 4 oz.	6	2 9	3 4
40 07.		0 55	3 A
Hepatex oral 4 oz.		3 16	4 4
40 oz.		9 77	0 4
Neo Hepatex 2 mils 3		6 15	4 4
25	86	6 115	4 A
10 mils	17	0 22	8 2
25 mils	39	0 52	$0 \ge 1$
Hepatex 1 2 mils 6		6 10	0 - 21
25	28	3 37	- 8 - zl
10 mils	5	3 7	0 A
Purgoids* 100	3	3 5	10 d

	500	11	3 A			
	1,000	20	0 A			
Letanus	antitoxin 500 i.u.	I	2	- 1	9	A
	1,500 i.u.	1	8	2	6	A
	12	19	4	29	0	A
	10,000 i.u.	9	0	13	6	A
	15,000 i.u.	13	0	19	6	A
	50,000 i.u.	40	0	60	0	A
	The state of the s					
	1 mm 1 w	F (15 F)				

P.A.T.A. LIST

(Alterations notified this week by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.)

ARTHUR H. COX & CO., LTD.

Doz.

Zom pile tablets*

25 10 6 1 9½ A
50 15 0 2 8 A

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

r. L. BENTON & CO., LTD.
Chandau "Shampoo 'N' Set" 1 3
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE, LTD.
Colgate "Instant Shave"*
acrosol 4 11

TORD JACKSON & CO. (SALES), LTD. (distributors, DALMAS, 1/1D.) Doz Quessence* 16 8 2 6 ampoules 5 mgm. 10 5 91 100 44 7 ampoules 10 mgm. 10 7 01 100 57 3

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD.

Perolysen tablets

1 mgm. 50 2 8 4 0

ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD.

Devacortisyl tablets

0.5 mgm. 20 16 0
100 76 0

PreCortisyl skin cream 0.25
per cent. 5 gm. 3 0
15 gm. 7 6

500 102 0 Doz. ampoules 1 mgm. 1 mil 18 0

WHEN YOUR CUSTOMERS START TO BARK!

PECTAMOL

LINCTUS

Make no mistake—sooner or later this winter a large number of people will be subject to a cough of greater or lesser intensity, so remind them of Pectamol's effective and pleasant relief.

For specific cough suppression with local demulcent effect

- ★ Contains oxeladin for direct action on the medullary centre
- ★ Palatable ★ No constipating effects
- * Safe for children

QUANTITIES	TRADE	RETAIL
60 ml.	2/6	3/9
250 ml.	8/9	_
2 lítres	56/1	_



THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD LONDON N.1





Shades
IVORY NATURAL PEACH SUNGOLD
OCHRE APRICOT and RACHEL
TUBES No. 2 No. 3
TRADE 7/6 doz. 12/3 doz. RETAIL 1/4 es. 2/2 es.
JARS: TRADE 17/2 doz. RETAIL 3/- es.



Velpuff is a perfect creamy base, with the softest, finest powder. Ready to be smoothed on with its own puff, it stays matt for hours.

LUXURY CASE
WITH MIRROR
Retail 5/II each
WHOLESALE
33/6 per doz.
4 SHADES
FASCINATION
(Natural)
ENCHANTMENT
(Rachel)
MYSTIC TOUCH
(Peach)
IRRESISTIBLE
(Brunette)
Also No. Size
(Metail Case)
Retail 3/4
Wholesale 18/8 doz.



DIXOR Limited ST. LEONARD'S RD MORTLAKE LONDON, S.W. 14



Attractive presentation and sound functional design

are both provided by the Beatson Ribbed Oval.

A wide range is available, both Cork Mouth and Screw Neck, with either White Bnamelled, Black, Red or White Plastic Caps.

Be sure to specify BEATSON

"The Sign of a



Good Bottle"

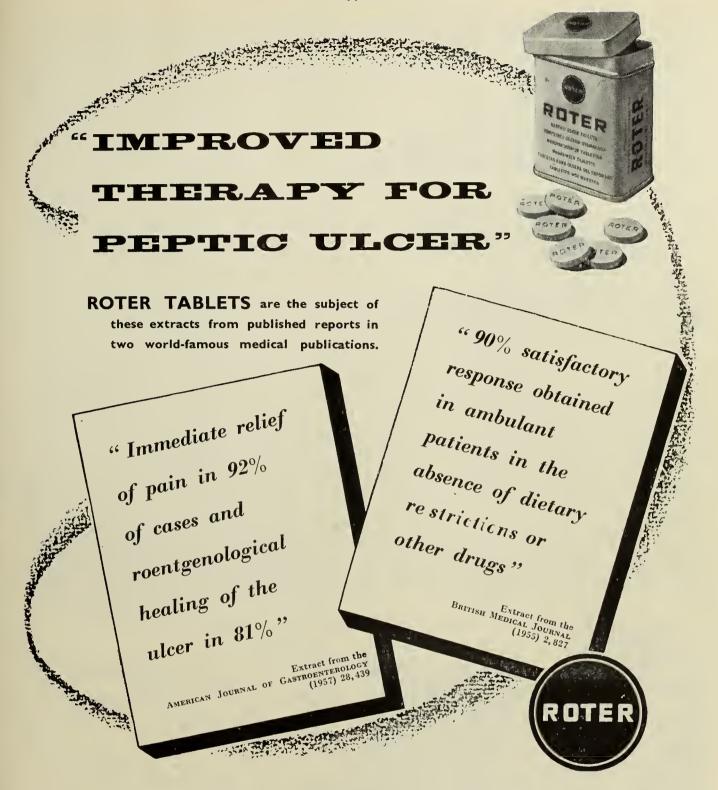
BEATSON, CLARK & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1751

Glass Bottle Manufacturers

ROTHERHAM

YORKS



PACKINGS: Retail Prices including P.T., Trial size 40 tablets 7/5d., Standard size 120 tablets 21/3d. Full treatment size 640 tablets 106/6d.; Dispensing packs 720 tablets, P.T. exempt.

Obtainable from your usual wholesaler.

ROTER Tablets are not advertised to the public, and may be prescribed on E.C.10 forms. Literature and samples on request.

F.A.I.R. LABORATORIES LTD., TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX

Of proved efficiency against infection

The Antipeol products incorporate the broth filtrates of the microbes common to most cutaneous, naso-pharyngeal and ocular complaints.

ANTIPEOL

CUTANEOUS OINTMENT

For the immediate treatment of Burns and Scalds. For Boils to avert surgical intervention. Also for ABSCESSES, ECZEMA, CARBUNCLES, VARICOSE ULCERS, HAEMORRHOIDS, and certain types of DERMATITIS.

RHINO-ANTIPEOL

PROPHYLACTIC NASAL CREAM

For ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, CORYZA, RHINITIS and many other infections of the naso-pharynx.

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THERAPEUTIC OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT

For BLEPHARITIS, CONJUNCTIVITIS, DACRIOCYSTITIS, KERATITIS and other inflam matory conditions of the eye.

Among the Medical and Nursing Profession and The First Aid Associations, the ANTIPEOL preparations enjoy a continued and growing popularity. They are highly regarded as simple but effective remedies against even the more virulent forms of skin, nose and eye infections.



MEDICO-BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

CARGREEN ROAD, SOUTH NORWOOD, LONDON, S.E.25.

PR26





"It's not me, it's the children I'm worried about, Doctor." "I'll put them, and you, on CANOVEL—

the new vitamin-mineral supplement."

For Oral Administration. Canovel is a compound vitaminmineral supplement specially prepared for oral administration to dogs of all breeds and ages. It contains the naturally occurring vitamins and mineral salts of wheat germ, liver and yeast; vitamins A, D₃, and E; the essential members of the B complex; and calcium, phosphorus and trace elements.

Canovel is an excellent general tonic. It helps to keep a dog in first-class condition throughout all stages of its life. It is of particular value for the following conditions: debilitating diseases and convalescence; non-specific dermatoses; poor appetite; pregnancy and lactation; and during periods of rapid growth in puppies. For at such times a dog's vitamin-mineral requirements cannot be fully met by its standard food.

In tins of 120 tablets . Dispensing pack of 800 tablets.

For further details and a full list of preparations, write to



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Vitamin Products for Veterinary Practice

Tablets of ascorbic acid, B.P.
Injection of ascorbic acid, B.P.
Tablets of vitamin B complex
Injection of vitamin B complex
Liquor of vitamin B complex
Tablets of aneurine hydrochloride, B.P.
Injection of aneurine hydrochloride, B.P.
Injection of vitamin B₁₂
Tablets of nicotinic acid, B.P.
Injection of nicotinic acid, B.P.
Tablets of pyridoxine hydrochloride, B.P.C.
Injection of pyridoxine hydrochloride, B.P.C.
Tablets of vitamin E
Tablets of vitamin K

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A safe, pure laxative that is enjoying a steadily growing reputation. Intensive and increasing advertising will make your customers ask more and more for "Calsalettes." Keep them on display!

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The Torbet Lactic Oat Co. Ltd.

24 Great King Street, Edinburgh, 3. Phone: WAVerley 3801

Millions of men and women know that it's KAY'S for coughs

* feature Kay's display material prominently on your counter

KAY'S

LINSEED COMPOUND

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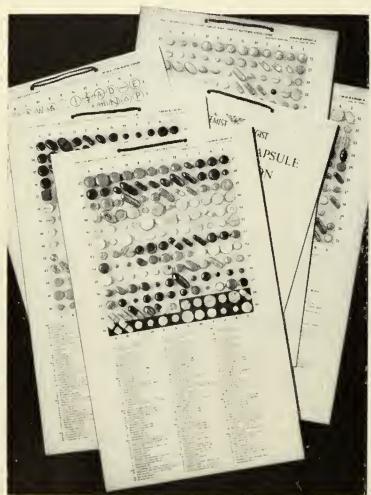
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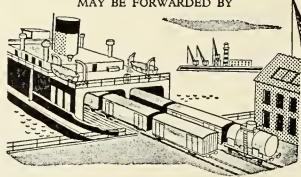
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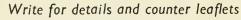
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Senior Pharmacist (Category IV)
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C 8703

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HOSPITAL
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Lancs.

C 8711

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approved quantication).

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C 417

CENTRAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL (Category V)

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Salary on the Whitley Council Scale plus London Weighting and higher qualification allowance where applicable, Applications stating age, qualifications and details of experience, together with the names of two referees, to be sent to the Medical Director as soon as possible.

C 8690

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MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
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C 8677

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C 8695

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C 8668

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LONDON, E.C.1
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C 8693

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